Jewish Chronicle { FEBRUARY 28, 1919 / I ADAR 28, 5679

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Address of the "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

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The Prepaid Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths, &c., is 6/- for 24 words—and 1/3 per 6 words (or less) after. Death and In Memoriam Announcements inserted with mourning border are charged at double rates. *All announcements sent by post must be accompanied by the name and address of sender.*

NOTICE.

Insertion of Family Announcements which reach the Office later than 11 o'clock Wednesday Morning cannot be included in the current week's issue.

Insertion of any Advertisement is not Guaranteed.

Births.

HARRIS.—On the 21st of February, at 13, Emmanuel-road, Balham, S.W., to Mr. and Mrs. B. Harris (née Miriam Clark), a daughter.

KRIVINE.—On Saturday, the 22nd of February, at 3, Kema-road, Harrogate, to Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Krivine (née Enia Ettman), a son.

STERNICK.—On Thursday, the 20th of February, at 6, Bellott-street, Cheetham, Manchester, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Sternick, a daughter.

WEDELL.—On the 21st of February, at 13, Inglewood-road, West Hampstead, N.W. 6, the wife of F. Wedell, of a daughter.

Barmitzvah.

BUSH.—Claude, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bush, 28, Coltman-street, Hull, will read a portion of the Law at the Western Synagogue on March 8th. "At Home," Sunday, March 9th, 3 to 6. No cards.

ENGLANDER.—Norman, only son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Englander, of 53, Northcote-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, will read a portion of the Law and Maftir at the Leazes Park Road Synagogue, on Saturday, March 1st. No festivities.

PAPPE.—Leon, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Pappe, 10, Serpentine-road, Newport, will read a portion of the Law, Saturday, March 8th. Reception, Sunday, 4 to 7. No cards.

Betrothals.

CITROEN : NEY.—The engagement is announced of Juliette, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Citroen, of 19, Boulevard Leopold II. Brussels, to Private S. R. Cowen Ney, Liverpool Scottish, only son of Private and Mrs. P. Ney, of 27, Makinson-arcade, Wigan, Lancashire. Dutch papers please copy.

DEGGOTS : GOLDSTONE.—Rebecca, youngest daughter of Mrs. Dobre Deggots and the late Mr. Elias Deggots, 2, Grove-place, Swansea, to Solly Goldstone, Swansea.

GLASS : SAMUELS.—Selina Zelda, youngest daughter of the late Mr and Mrs. M. Glass, 7, East-parade, Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Mr. Harry Samuels (late A.I.F.), eldest son of Alderman J. Samuels, J.P., and the late Mrs. Samuels, of Sydney, Australia.

GOODALL : MENDOZA.—Mrs. E. Goodall, of 144, The Grove, Hammersmith, to Samuel, second son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Israel Mendoza, "Jolly Caulkers," Lower-road, Rotherhithe.

HARRIS : RIBATZKIE.—Mr. and Mrs. I. Harris, 39, Broughton-lane, Manchester, announce the engagement of their third daughter, Miriam, to Abe, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Ribatzkie, 44, Petworth-street, Cheetham, Manchester. American papers please copy.

Betrothals—(*Continued*).

LERMAN : FELDMAN.—Ray, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harris Lerman, 10, Melrose-terrace, Hammersmith, W. 6, to Harry S. Feldman, 392, Edgware-road, W.1, youngest son of Mrs. and the late Mr. Aaron Feldman, of Bogopol, South Russia.

LUBEL : GORDON.—On the 22nd of February, 1919, Sophie, youngest daughter of Mrs. Sarah Lubel, of Bridge-Street, Southampton, to Abram, eldest son of Mr. H. Gordon, 139, Bury New-road, Manchester.

MORRIS : DAVIS.—Phœbe, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Morris, 81, Angel-lane, Stratford, to Mark, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. N. Davis, of 29, Wood-lane, Shepherds Bush, W.

NEWMAN : MANN.—Bella, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Newman, 17, Colsterworth-road, Tottenham, N. 15, to Samuel, youngest son of Mrs. and the late Mr. Mann, 105, Goodwin-avenue, Detroit, U.S.A.

SOLOMONS : DIAMOND.—Millie, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Solomons, of 104, Brick-lane, E., to Alfred Angel, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Diamond, of 150, Hanbury-street, E.

Forthcoming Marriages.

GROSSMITH : COHEN.—The marriage will take place Sunday, 2nd March, at the Great Synagogue, Aldgate, at 1.30, of Deborah, eldest daughter of Mrs. and the late Morris Grossmith, of 29, Coborn-road, Bow, to Joseph, eldest son of Mrs. and the late Saul Cohen, of 6, Dock-street. American papers please copy.

LEVY : COOPER.—On the 2nd of March, Dolly, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Levy, of 111, Victoria Park-road, Hackney, to Ily, eldest son of Mrs. and the late Isaac Cooper, of 254, Kennington Park-road. Cememony at Great Synagogue, Duke-street, 2 o'clock.

Marriages.

BLASHKY : GOLDSMITH.—On Tuesday, the 25th of February, at 136, Hospital-street, South-side, Glasgow, by the Rev. E. Rabbinovitz and the Rev. D. Jacobs of the South Portland Street Synagogue, Sadie, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Blashky, to David Goldsmith (Lieut. Royal Fusiliers, Salonika Army), only son of Mrs. Sarah Goldsmith and the late Mr. M. Goldsmith, of 96, Aitkinhead-road, Glasgow. American and African papers please copy.

CAPUA : WOOLF.—On the 19th of February, at 4, Stirling-mansions, Canfield-gardens, N.W., by the Revs. Michael Adler, D.S.O., and E. Spero, Gladys, only child of Mrs. Estelle Capua, of Fordwych Hall, Brondesbury, to Charles M. Woolf, of 4, Stirling-mansions, Canfield-gardens.

GOLDSTEIN : BOAM.—On the 19th of February, 1919, at the residence of the bride's uncle, by Rabbi Max, of Atlanta, Annie Goldstein, niece of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Goldstein, of 705, Wilmer-avenue, Anniston, Alabama, U.S.A., to Alfred, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Boam, of 26, Grove-road, Bow, both formerly of London.

HESSELBERG : GREEN.—On the 12th of February, at the Synagogue, Adelaide-road, by the Rev. A. Gudansky, assisted by Rabbi E. Gavron, the Revs. Mr. Yaffe and Mr. Semiatin, Sara, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hesselberg, 31, Longwood-avenue, Dublin, to Robert Green, Major, R.A.M.C., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. I. Green, 54, South Circular-road, Dublin.

ROSENTHAL : SOLOMONS.—On Tuesday, February 18th, 1919, at the Great Synagogue, Duke-street, Isaac, son of Mrs. and the late Mr. Barnett Rosenthal, of 14, Hanbury-street, E., to Sara, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Solomons, of 104, Brick-lane, E.

Deaths.

BENJAMIN.—On Sunday, the 23rd of February, at 491a, New Cross-road, Annie, dearly beloved wife of Mr. Samuel Benjamin, of Spa-road, Bermondsey, aged 24. Deeply mourned by her sorrowful husband and baby, Liley. Eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Woolfe Simmonds, 491a, New Cross-road; sister of Mr. Jack Simmonds, 278, Brixton-road, S.W.; sister of Mrs. May Solomons, 33, High-street, Deptford, S.E. Deeply missed by a large circle of relatives and friends. *Shiva* at 491a, New Cross-road, S.E. May her dear soul rest in peace.

Deaths—(*Continued*).

ABRAHAMS.—On the 4th of February, at 129, Great Dover-street, Borough, of double pneumonia, Barnett Abrahams, 52 years. Deeply mourned by his broken-hearted wife, Emily Frances, his only son, David George, daughter-in-law, Eleanor Rebecca, granddaughter, Grace Doris, aged 2½ years, whom he passionately loved, also by his two dearest friends, John Pegg and his wife, Emily Maria. May his dear soul rest in everlasting peace.

BEVERLEY.—On Friday, the 21st of February, 1919, of pneumonia, Louis, beloved only son of Mr. and Mrs. George Beverley, of Rylett Manor, Shepherd's Bush, W. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing parents, sisters, relatives, and many friends.

BERLIN.—On the 22nd of February, in a London hospital, of pneumonia, Minna, daughter of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Berlin, Petworth-street, Manchester.

BLOCH.—On the 22nd of February, 1919, at 109, Tottenham Court road, Mr. I. Bloch. Deeply mourned. *Shiva* at above address.

BROMBERGER.—On the 22nd of February, Adar Rishon 23rd, at 61, Cromwell-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Deborah, widow of the late Nathan Bromberger, formerly of London, aged 68. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing sons, daughters-in-law, and grandchildren. May her dear soul rest in peace. *Shiva* at above address.

BROWN.—On the 28th of January, at New Orleans, U.S.A., of double pneumonia following influenza, Douglas Joseph, the dearly beloved eldest son of Jack and Rae Brown, aged 25. Deeply mourned by his heart-broken parents and brother.—49, Warrington-crescent, Maida Vale, W.

BUCKNER.—On the 25th of February, Harry, the dearly beloved and eldest son of Kate and the late Barnett Buckner, of 13, Peldon-avenue, Richmond, after a short illness, in his 43rd year. God rest his dear soul. Amen. *Shiva* at Shirley Lodge, 19, Wimbledon-park-road, Southfields, S.W. 18.

BUCKNER.—On the 25th of February, Harry Buckner, the dearly beloved and eldest brother of Mrs. George Salter, of Shirley Lodge, 19, Wimbledon-park-road, Southfields, S.W. 18, in his 43rd year. Sadly missed by his dear brother-in-law and loving nieces, Irene and Felice. God rest his dear soul in peace. Amen.

BUCKNER.—On the 25th of February, Harry, the dearly beloved brother of Norman Buckner, in his 43rd year. Deeply mourned and sadly missed. Peace be to his dear soul. Amen. *Shiva* at Shirley Lodge, 19, Wimbledon-park-road, Southfields, S.W. 18.

CAPLAN.—On the 22nd of February, כ"ב אדר ראשון שנת נפקה ע"ט ר"ח ראש"ו at 129, Chepstow-road, Newport, Mon., ר' אברהם חיים בן שכב קאפל Abraham Caplan, aged 71. Dearly beloved husband of Rachel, and father of Mrs. Annie Samson, Blaina; Mrs. Rosie Ellis, Newport; Capel, and Myer, South Africa. Deeply mourned and sadly missed by the Newport Jewish Community. African papers please copy. תנצב"ה.

CROOP.—On the 18th of February, 1919, י"ח אדר ראשון at 5, Victoria-street, Llandudno, Sheva, the dearly beloved wife of Solomon Croop. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing husband and children.

DEFRIES.—On the 20th of February, Michael (Dixey) Defries, the beloved husband of Betsy Defries, from Dawes-road, Fulham, aged 55 years, passed away after a few hours' illness, at his son's residence, the "Star and Garter," 70, Caledonian-road, King's Cross. The beloved father of Harry, Alf, Johnny, Issy, and Marie. Dearly beloved by his daughter-in-law and son-in-law, and a large circle of friends. May his dear soul rest in peace. *Shiva* at the above address.

DEFRIES.—On the 20th of February, Michael (Dixey) Defries, beloved father of Mrs. A. Lyons, of 26, Warwick-avenue, Maida Vale. May his dear soul rest in peace.

DEFRIES.—On the 20th of February, Michael (Dixey) Defries, the beloved brother of Mrs. George Pollock. May his dear soul rest in peace. *Shiva* at the above address.

DEFRIES.—On the 20th of February, Michael (Dixey) Defries, the dearly beloved brother of Mrs. John Selman. Sadly missed by all. *Shiva* at "Riviera," Lansdowne-place, Brighton.

Deaths—(*Continued*).

DEFRIES.—On the 20th of February, Michael (Dixie), beloved brother of Daniel Defries and Rebecca Mills. *Shiva* at 35, Coborn-street, Bow, E. 3.

DEFRIES.—On the 20th of February, Michael (Dixie) Defries, aged 51, beloved brother of John Defries, "White Horse," Hare-street, Bethnal Green, Mrs. Joseph Jacobs, and George Defries, of Plymouth. Deeply mourned by brothers, sister, sister-in-law, nieces and nephews. *Shiva* at above address.

GEOFFREY.—At 9 a.m., on the 23rd of February, at Victoria House, Canal Walk, Portsmouth, Joseph, dearly beloved eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Geoffrey, and brother of Reuben, Eva and Beatrice, fell asleep after two days of suffering. Deeply mourned. Funeral took place on Tuesday, February 25th, at the Fawcett-road Cemetery. *Shiva* at above address. God rest his dear soul.

GOODMAN.—On the 1st of January, 1919, at a nursing home in Johannesburg, S. Africa, Linda, widow of the late T. Lionel Goodman. God rest her soul.

HARRIS.—On the 18th of February, at 43, Salop-place, Penarth, Simon, aged 103, the beloved father of Mr. Hyman Harris, 85, Glebe-street, Penarth. Perfect peace.

HILLELSON.—On Friday, 14th of February, 1919, at 57, Duke-street, Grimsby, Betsy, the beloved wife of the late Jacob Hillelson. Deeply mourned by her heartbroken children, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandchildren, relatives, and a large circle of friends. God rest her dear soul. American and Canadian papers please copy.

HYMAN.—On the 19th of February, at 123, Green-street, Bethnal Green, to the inexpressible grief of his heart-broken wife and family, Sol, aged 39, beloved husband of Fanny, father of Eddie, Nobbey, and Peggy, brother of Dave Hyman, 53, Vassall-road, Brixton, S.W.; Mrs. Hyams, 158, Camberwell New-road; Barney Hyman, 87, St. Stephens road, Upton-park; Mrs. Jacobs, 45, British-street, Bow; Mrs. Clark (Phœbe), 60b, Hackford-road, Brixton; Mrs. Barnett, 141, Graham-road, Dalston; Mrs. Davis (Lina), 45, Market-street, Poplar; and son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Spiegel, 33, Tredegar-street, Bow. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing sisters-in-law, brothers-in-law, nieces, nephews, and a large circle of friends. God rest his dear soul.

Continued on page 2.

ALLIANCE

Assurance Company, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:

BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Assets Exceed £24,000,000.

THE HON.
N. CHARLES ROTHSCHILD,
CHAIRMAN.

The Operations of the Company embrace all branches of Insurance.

Full information respecting ESTATE DUTY & CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL POLICIES issued by the Company may be obtained on application to the head office, as above, or to any of the offices or agencies of the Company.

O. MORGAN OWEN, General Manager

Brondesbury, N.W. 6.

Deaths—(*Continued*).

ISAACS.—On Saturday, the 22nd of February, at Fermoy Military Hospital, Ireland, after a short illness (influenza) Johnny, dearly beloved husband of Elizabeth Isaacs (née Less), and eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Ike Isaacs. Deeply mourned by his heartbroken wife, children, parents, brothers, and sisters. *Shiva* at 24, Old Castle-street, Aldgate. African and American papers please copy.

JACOBS.—On the 23rd of February, at 26, Coborn-road, Bow, Marie, beloved wife of Alf. Jacobs, aged 24. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing husband, father-in-law, mother-in-law, brother-in-law, and a large circle of friends. God rest her dear soul in peace. *Shiva* at above address.

JACOBS.—On the 23rd of February, at 26, Coborn-road, Bow, Mrs. Marie Jacobs, aged 24, daughter of Rosie and Harry Garcia, 16, Hutchinson-street, Aldgate. Deeply mourned by her mother, father, sisters, brothers, and relatives. Gone from us, but always in our memory. God rest her dear soul in peace. *Shiva* at 16, Hutchinson-street.

JOSEPH.—On the 16th of February, at 21, Westminster-terrace, Glasgow (the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Stern), Rebecca, the beloved widow of the late Ephraim Samuel Joseph, of Birmingham, aged 84. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing sons and daughters: E. L. Joseph, 73, Oxford-gardens, Notting Hill, London; Harry Joseph, 14, St. Augustine's-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham; Walter Joseph, Braamfontein, South Africa; Mrs. Moses, 14, Manor-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham; Mrs. Aaronson, 3, North-park-terrace, Manningham, Bradford; Mrs. Stern, 21, Westminster-terrace, Glasgow; and Mrs. Herman, 11, Kelfield-gardens, Notting Hill, London. May her dear soul rest in peace.

KADOORIE.—On the 17th of February, at Shanghai, from suffocation as the result of a fire, Laura, wife of Ellis Kadoorie, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mocatta.

KAHN.—On the 20th of February, at 18, Tavistock-place, Sunderland, after a short and painful illness, in her 19th year, Phœbe Miriam Kahn, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Kahn. Deeply mourned by her heartbroken parents, brother and sisters. May her sweet soul rest in eternal peace.

LAPIN.—On the 17th of January—Shebat 16, Abraham Lapin; and on the 25th of February—1 Adar 25, Ethel Lapin. Deeply mourned by their daughters, relatives, and friends. *Shiva* (for Mrs. Lapin) at 52, Parfett-street.

MACLOW.—On the 13th of February, at 9, Lorraine-mansions, Holloway, N., Hyman, beloved son of M. J. Michaelowsky and the late Rebecca Michaelowsky, of 9, Darville-road, Stoke Newington, N., brother of David (Krugersdorp, S.A.); Alec Maclow, of "Lynton," Inverness-avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea; Bernard Maclow, of 30, Carlton-mansions, Stamford Hill, N.; Jacob (Cleveland, Ohio). May his dear soul rest in peace. African and American papers please copy.

MACLOW.—On the 13th of February, at 9, Lorraine-mansions, Holloway, N., of pneumonia, Hyman, aged 29, the dearly beloved brother of Mrs. L. Jaffe, 43, Bethune-road, Stoke Newington. Deeply mourned by his sister, brother-in-law, and nieces. God rest his dear soul in everlasting peace.

MARKS.—On the 21st of February, 1919, at 21, Elgin-avenue, Maida Vale, Simon Marks, aged 79, late of Newcastle-on-Tyne (the first Hon. Secretary for many years of the Albion-street, Leazes-park Synagogue, Newcastle-on-Tyne), the beloved husband of Rachel Marks. Deeply mourned by his daughters, Minnie, Dora, Gertrude and Blanche, sons, Marcus, Isaac, Joseph, and Hyman, also daughters-in-law, sons-in-law, and grandchildren. May his dear soul rest in everlasting peace. *Shiva* at 21, Elgin-avenue, Maida Vale. African and Australian papers please copy.

MENASSE.—On the 19th of February, at 4, Brooklyn-road, W. 12, Bathsheba, aged 52, the dearly beloved wife of Nissim Elia Menasse, and mother of Jacob, Marie, and Victoria. God rest her soul in peace. "A place is vacant in our home, which never can be filled."

MINDEN.—On the 23rd of February, at 27, Montrose-avenue, Kilburn, N.W. 6, Sophia, dearly beloved wife of Meyer Minden, and devoted mother of Sara, Greta, Salomon, and Estella. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing husband and children. *Shiva* at the above address.

MINDEN.—On the 23rd of February, at 27, Montrose-avenue, Kilburn, N.W. 6, Sophia Minden, dearly beloved sister of Michael Goldsmith, of 17, St. Marks-road, Dalston. *Shiva* at 27, Montrose-avenue, Kilburn.

MOSESSON.—On the 18th of February—Adar 18th, 5679, at 10, Waldon-street, West Hartlepool, Helena, relict of the late Jacob Mosesson, in her eighty-eighth year. Deeply mourned by her loving daughters, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. May her dear soul rest in peace.

MYERS.—On the 19th of February, at 59, Palace-court, Bayswater, Jacques D. Myers, beloved husband of Florry Myers, in his 61st year.

PHILLIPS.—On the 19th of February, 1919, at a Nursing Home, Lewis, the beloved husband of Rebecca Phillips. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing wife and children Cissie and Maurice; son-in-law, Joe. May his dear soul rest in everlasting peace. —175, High-street, Camden Town, N.W.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE"

ARE CHARGED AS FOLLOWS:

Births, Marriages, Deaths, In Memoriam, Etc.
First 24 words 6/0
Each succeeding 6 words ... 1/3

Synagogues, Societies, Charities, Publishers, Etc.
First four lines 7/0
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Board and Residence Vacant, Situations Wanted
First five lines 5/0
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Social Functions (under diary)
Per line 2/0
(Minimum two lines).

A line contains about 6 words of the "Jewish Chronicle."

The price charged for Miscellaneous Advertisements other than Family Announcements in the "Jewish Chronicle," or the "Jewish World" now includes insertion in both papers.

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS TO BE PREPAID WITH ORDER.

Deaths—(*Continued*).

PHILLIPS.—On Wednesday, the 19th of February, Lew. Phillips, beloved and esteemed brother-in-law of Miriam and Barney Sloman, of Wyckeham-terrace, Brighton. "*Nihil quod tetigit non ornavit.*"

PHILLIPS.—On Wednesday, the 19th of February, Lewis Phillips, of 175, High-street, Camden Town, beloved brother of Sam Phillips, 15, Winton-avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea; Mrs. J. Englander, 6, Sigdon-road, Hackney Downs; Joseph Phillips, 526a, Romford-road, E.; Mrs. R. Enoch and Miss L. Phillips, 1, Beresford-road, Canonbury; and Mrs. Traynor, 146, Warwick-road, Upper Edmonton. God rest his soul.

PINKUS.—On Sunday, the 23rd of February, at 21, St. Kilda's-road, Stamford Hill, Simon Pinkus, late of 80, Commercial-street, E. Dearly beloved and deeply mourned by his sorrowing children and grandchildren. May his soul rest in peace.

PORTER.—On the 24th of February, Jane, the dearly beloved wife of Morris Porter, aged 66. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing husband, sons, daughters, sons-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandchildren, relatives and a large circle of friends. May God rest her dear soul in peace. *Shiva* at 258, Globe-road, Green-street, E. 2.

SHULMAN.—On the 22nd of February, of pneumonia, at Dunstall House Nursing Home, Hampstead, aged 26, Harry, B.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S., dearly beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. I. Shulman, of 21, Tredegar-square, Bow, and tenderly loved husband of Esther Shulman (née Finkelstein). Mourned with inexpressible sorrow by his heartbroken wife, parents, brother, and relatives, with a deep sense of tragic bereavement by a wide circle of affectionate friends. A career of brilliant achievement and glowing future cut short in his prime. May his dear soul rest in eternal peace. Chemical Journals please copy.

SOLOMON.—On Sabbath, the 15th Adar, 5679—15th of February, 1919, at 81, Commercial-road, Newport, after a short illness, Ada Solomon, beloved sister of Charles A. Barnett, 194, City-road, Cardiff, and of Mrs. Celia Isaacs, Bailey-street, Brynmawr. Deeply mourned. May her dear soul rest in peace.

VALENTINE (VALENSKY).—On the 17th of February, Harry, aged 29, from pneumonia, the dearly devoted husband of Ethel (née Millar). Deeply mourned by his sorrowing wife, child, mother-in-law, brothers-in-law Joseph (America), Myer (France), relatives and a large circle of friends.—59, Cluny-street, Hightown, Manchester. American papers please copy.

VALENTINE (VALENSKY).—On the 17th of February, Harry, aged 29. Deeply mourned by his father, brother Mark, and sister-in-law Leah.—3, Turley-street, Queen's-road, Cheetham, Manchester.

VALENTINE.—On the 17th of February, of pneumonia, the dearly beloved brother of Mrs. Abrams, 9, Gladstone-place, and Mrs. Eph. Bloom, 75, Lichfield-street. Deeply mourned by his sisters, brother-in-law, and niece, Miriam, of Hanley. May his dear soul rest in peace.

WARTSKI.—On Friday, 21st February, 1919, after a long and painful illness, Julia, beloved second daughter of the late Isaac and Rebecca Wartski, of 5, Station-road, Walthamstow. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing sisters, brothers, sister-in-law, brother-in-law, nieces, relatives, and a large circle of friends. May her dear soul rest in peace. *Shiva* at the above address.

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WILLIAMS.—On the 24th of February, Charles Francis Williams, of "Woodcroft," 38, Mapesbury-road, N.W. 2, aged 37, the loving and dearly-beloved husband of Ray Williams, and affectionate and devoted father of Margery and Charles Williams. Deeply mourned by his sorrow-stricken wife, children, and relatives, and his very many friends. God rest his soul in eternal peace.

Deaths—(*Continued.*)

WILLIAMS.—On the 24th of February, Charles Williams, the dearly beloved friend of Dave and Annie Lazarus, of 67, Greencroft-gardens, Hampstead. Deeply mourned. May his dear soul rest in everlasting peace.

In Memoriam.

COHEN.—In ever loving memory of our dear mother, Ellen Cohen, late of 49, Tavistock-square, W.C., who departed this life February 25th, 1908, Adar 23rd, 5668. May her dear soul rest in peace.

ISAACS.—In ever loving and affectionate memory of my dear son Godfrey, who passed away March 3rd, 1909. May his dear soul rest in everlasting peace. Amen. —Lewis Isaacs, 5, Grosvenor-road, Westcliff-on-Sea.

ISAACS.—In unfading memory of our dear brother Godfrey, who passed away March 3rd, 1909. Time passes, but memory still remains.—Dave, Michael, Nat, Alf, Hannah, Sarah and Esther.

LASERSON.—In loving and honoured memory of our dear husband and our father, Solomon Myer Laserson, who died on March 13th, 1918, כ"ט אדר.—Mrs. Laserson, his sorrowing widow, and his children, Helena and Gerald, Stanley House, Smedley Lane, Cheetham, Manchester. May his dear soul rest in peace.

LASERSON.—In loving and honoured memory of my dear father, who was called to rest on March 13th, 1918, כ"ט אדר. Will always be mourned by Abraham Laserson. —Stanley House, Smedley Lane, Cheetham, Manchester.

LYONS.—In loving memory of our dear father, the late Sam Pieman, who passed away on February 28th, 1904, ever remembered by his children, Betsy and Joseph Lyons, West Lodge, Vallance-gardens, Hove. God rest his dear soul.

NEWMAN.—In affectionate memory of our dear mother, Eva Newman, who passed away Adar 27, 5673. From her devoted sons, Enoch and Woolf, and daughters-in-law, Sarah and Miriam, of Portsmouth.

SAMUEL.—In loving memory of our dear daughter and niece, Annie Samuel, who died March 1st, 1910—ב' אדר א', 5670. Sadly missed. May her dear soul rest in peace.—113, High Holborn W.C. 1.

TAYLOR.—In loving memory of our dear son and brother, Lewis, late of 27, Amberley-terrace, Leeds, who passed away on March 4th, 1910. Ever sadly missed by his sorrowing father, sisters Leah and Norah, and brother-in-law.

VAN BLITZ.—In loving memory of my dear daughter, Sophie Van Blitz, who died February 27th, 1910; and of my grandson, Edouard Van Blitz, who died November 26th, 909.

WEBBER.—In loving memory of my dear mother, who passed away March 4th, 1913—Adar 25th, 5673. May her dear soul rest in peace.—Mrs. Benning, 595, Stretford-road, Manchester.

Tombstones to be Set.

BURCHELL.—The tombstone in loving memory of the late Sarah Burchell will be consecrated at Plashet Cemetery, on Sunday, March 2nd, at 2.30 p.m. Relatives and friends kindly accept this, the only intimation.

DULBERG.—The tombstone in loving memory of the late Rachel Dulberg will be consecrated at Crumpsall Cemetery, Manchester, on Sunday, the 2nd of March, at 12 noon. Omnibus will leave Great Synagogue at 11.45 a.m. Only intimation.

Tombstones to be Set.—*Continued.*

GREY.—The tombstone in loving memory of the late Mrs. Angelina Grey, of 25, Croxteth-road, Liverpool, will be consecrated at the Broadgreen Cemetery, Liverpool, on Sunday, March 9th, at 12 o'clock. Relatives and friends please accept this, the only intimation.

JACOBS.—The tombstone to the loving memory of our dear daughter, Susie Jacobs, will be consecrated on Sunday, March 2nd, at Plashet Cemetery, at 4 o'clock.—19, Quebec-avenue, Southend-on-Sea.

MYERS.—The tombstone in loving memory of the late Mrs. Barnett Myers, of 50, Charlotte-road, Edgbaston, will be consecrated at Witton Cemetery on Sunday next, March 2nd, at 3.15.

OLIVER.—The tombstones in loving memory of the late Betsy and Louis Oliver will be consecrated on Sunday, March 2nd, at 12 noon, at Edmonton Cemetery.—68, Holmleigh-road, Stamford Hill.

ROBINSON.—The tombstone in loving memory of the late Bertha Robinson will be consecrated at the Cemetery, Newport, Mon., on Thursday, March 6th, at 4 p.m. Please accept this, the only intimation.—"Valhalla," Blaenavon, Mon.

Thanks for Condolence.

MRS. RALPH GOLDMAN, Mrs. REUBEN SAMSON, and Mr. MAURICE GOLDMAN return thanks to all relatives and friends for the sincere expressions of sympathy and condolence received during the week of mourning for their beloved husband and father.—"Hampton," West End-avenue, Pinner.

MR. and Mrs. H. JOSEPH and Miss JEANETTE DAVIS, of 76, Princess-road, Birmingham, with ESKELL DAVIS, Manchester, thank relatives and friends for kind expressions of sympathy in their recent bereavement.

MR. M. H. HUDSON, 13, Brondesbury-road, returns thanks for kind expressions of sympathy and condolence on the death of his brother.

MRS. POLLY LEVY returns thanks for kind and sincere expressions of sympathy received in her recent terrible bereavement.—63, Lincoln-street, Bow.

MR. and MRS. MICHAEL ISAACS, son and daughter, return thanks for kind visits, letters and cards of condolence, received in their recent sad bereavement.—40, Gresham-road, Brixton.

MR. ALEC MACLOW and Mr. BERNARD MACLOW thank their relatives and friends for their kind visits and letters of condolence received on their recent great and sad loss.

MRS. H. MACLOW, and Mr. and Mrs. N. LAZARUS (née Amiel), thank all relatives and friends for the numerous expressions of sympathy received in their recent sad bereavement of their beloved husband and son-in-law.—120, Seven Sisters-road, N. 4.

MR. and MRS. E. W. RABBINOWICZ, SONS and DAUGHTER, thank relatives and friends for kind expressions of sympathy received during the week of mourning for their dearly loved daughter, Cecilia.

MR. and MRS. L. JAFFE thank all relatives and friends for their kind expressions of sympathy received in their sad bereavement of their dear brother-in-law and brother, Hyman Maclow.

MR. M. J. MICHAELOWSKY thanks his relatives and friends for their kind visits and letters of condolence received on his recent great and sad loss.

THE BROTHERS and SISTER of the late RALPH GOLDMAN, of Nottingham, cordially appreciate all kindnesses and sympathy extended to them in their bereavement.

THE BROTHERS and SISTERS of the late Lewis Phillips tender their sincere thanks for expressions of sympathy received during their week of mourning.

Thanks for Gifts, Etc.

MR. and Mrs. MAURICE BENDER wish to thank all their relatives and friends for their handsome presents, cheques and telegrams received on the occasion of their marriage. —31, Rye Hill, Newcastle.

MR. and Mrs. SAM LYONS (née Annie Weksler) wish to thank their relatives and friends for their telegrams, cheques and presents given on the occasion of their wedding, February 23rd.

Personal.

MISS FANNY ALTMAN, of the North London Music and Dramatic Art Studio, 63, Manor-road, Stamford Hill, wishes to thank relatives, friends, and pupils, for their kind visits and enquiries during her illness. She is again resuming her singing classes March 3rd, 1919.

MR. JOE JACOBS (late of Brighton) wishes to inform his relatives and numerous friends that his present address is 21, Clarendon-court, Maida Vale, W. 9.

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND.
NORTH LONDON BRANCH.

THE Treasurer acknowledges receipt of £10 7s. 6d., collected by Messrs. R. Cohen and S. Jacobs, at the marriage of Miss J. Newman and Mr. M. Harris, for five dunam of land in their names.

COMMERCIAL ROAD TALMUD TORAH,
CHRISTIAN-STREET, E. 1.

THE Treasurers gratefully acknowledge the receipt of £25 from D. Mirner, Esq., apportioned by his partner E. Weinbaum, Esq., out of the donations offered in honour of Master Mirner's Barmitzvah (Confirmation.

"LOOKS QUITE LIKE OLD TIMES"

All who read our pleasing announcement, that on and after Monday Next, March 3rd, our New Meat Prices are **2d. per lb. down** for all Cuts and Joints,

BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL, and LAMB

Will also note with interest that we are now prepared to accept orders for both Town and Country, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, for our World Famous

FREE OF COUPONS

WORSHT	WARSAW WORSHT
SAVELOYS	BREAKFAST SAUSAGE
WEINER SAUSAGES	BEEF SAUSAGES
SMOKED BEEF	SMOKED TONGUES
COOKED SALT BEEF	DRIPPING

Orders for PASSOVER should be sent as Early as possible, in all cases with remittances to include carriage and cost of packing. Supplies, it is hoped, will be sufficient to meet the demand.

The following lines, for which we are indebted to an esteemed lady correspondent, we reproduce with pleasure as they humorously describe what many of our readers have experienced not long since.

THE HARASSED HOUSEWIFE
OR
WHAT I DID IN THE GREAT WAR.

I've "queued" the shops as never,
In a wild and vain endeavour
To gather in our daily wants
Of necessary food;
But the search was long and dreary,
And I reached home, sad and weary,
With a scant supply of foodstuffs
In a quite despairing mood.

To the butcher first I hied me,
And when he, at last, espied me,
After waiting crowded up for hours,
Packed close as a sardine,
Some beef I begged for mildly,
Whilst all eyes glared at me wildly,
And the butcher handing me a scrap,
Said, "this is nice and lean."

The "beef" was bone and gristle
(For the mutton you could whistle).
The "veal" was never born so young,
The "chickens" all were old.
Oxtails? They didn't grow them,
And calves' feet? They didn't know them,
Whilst the "liver" never lived at all,
And the "lamb" was still in fold.

Shopping is now Easier. There is a Higher Value of Money.

If a commodity is available you may rely on getting the right article at the lowest price from

E. BARNETT & Co., Ltd., 79, 81, 83, Middlesex St., Aldgate, E. 1.

Telephones: AVENUE 2226 and 587. Telegrams: "GHETTO, ALD., LONDON."

Newbury Road, Broadesbury, N.W. 6.

HAMMERSMITH AND WEST KENSINGTON SYNAGOGUE.

THE REV. JA. MILLER, of Dundee, an applicant for the post of Reader, will conduct service on Friday, February 28th, and Sabbath, March 1st.

מרכז המזרחי בבריטניה
MIZRACHI CENTRE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Central Offices:—BANK CHAMBERS, 130, HIGH-STREET, WHITECHAPEL, E. 1.

A PUBLIC meeting will take place next SUNDAY, March 2nd, at 7 p.m., at the Gravel-lane L.C.C. School Hall, Houndsditch, E.C. Rabbi Dr. V. Schonfeld, Dayan A. Feldman, B.A., and Rabbi W. Gold (New York) will speak.

Young Men interested in the Mizrachi are cordially invited to attend.

ישיבת עץ חיים
TREE OF LIFE YESHIVAH,

LANDAU HOUSE, HUTCHISON-STREET, ALDGATE, E.C.

THE Annual General Meeting will take place on SUNDAY, March 2nd, 1919, at 3 p.m., at the above address.

AGENDA.

1. Report by the President.
2. To pass the balance-sheet.
3. Election of Committee-men.

By Order,
W. WACHMAN,
President.

THE JEWISH SOLDIERS' BRIGHTON AND HOVE WELFARE COMMITTEE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the above, to which all Donors and Subscribers are heartily invited, will be held on SUNDAY, March 2nd, at 3.30 p.m., at the VESTRY ROOM OF THE SYNAGOGUE, MIDDLE-STREET, BRIGHTON, in order to receive

1. The Chairman's Report;
2. Pass the Balance-Sheet:
3. To agree to the distribution of the surplus assets.

By Order,
ALFRED MARTIN, Esq., Hon. Sec.

UNION OF JEWISH WOMEN.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Union of Jewish Women, which members are invited to attend, will be held on MONDAY, March 10th, 1919, at 3 p.m., at the Fyvie Hall, Regent-street Polytechnic.

AGENDA.

To adopt report and balance-sheet.
To submit new Constitution.
To appoint the Council.
Miss Adler, L.C.C., will speak on "The Future of the Union."
Discussion is invited.

By order,
K. HALFORD,
Secretary.

DALSTON JEWISH SOCIAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY.

A PURIM Dance will be held on Sunday, March 16th, 1919, at 133, Seven Sisters-road, N. 4, under the auspices of this Society. Tickets—4s. for members and 5s. for non-members (including refreshments—may be obtained from the Hon. Secretaries, Dalston Synagogue, Poet's-road, N. 5, or from any member of the Committee. Only a limited number of tickets available. Fancy dress optional.

Next Sunday, a concert will be given at 7 p.m., at the Dalston Synagogue Classrooms, when new members may join.

HOME FOR AGED JEWS,

105, NIGHTINGALE-LANE, WANDSWORTH-COMMON, S.W. 12.

VACANCIES are hereby declared for men, women, and married couples. Forms of admission may be obtained on application to the Secretary at the Institution, and should be returned on or before March 17th next. Applicants must be over 60 years of age, and if not British subjects, have resided in the United Kingdom for at least seven years.

MAURICE MYERS, Secretary.

AYR.

WANTED for Ayr, Shochet-Teacher (married man preferred), able to translate in English; salary £3 weekly and perquisites.—Apply, with copies of testimonials, to Mr. E. T. Naftalin, 31, Park-circus, Ayr.

POALEI ZEDEK SYNAGOGUE,

GLASGOW.

WANTED, a Chazan-Shochet-Mohel.—Applications to M. Merrens, Esq., 3, Apsley-place, Glasgow.

LEEDS TALMUD TORAH AND LOVELL ROAD HEBREW SCHOOL.

WANTED, competent Hebrew Teachers; salary £3 per week and bonus.—Apply, by letter, to Mr. L. Gottliffe, 55, Cowper-street, Leeds.

GREAT SYNAGOGUE,

RUSSELL-STREET, LIVERPOOL.

WANTED, Chazan and Mohel, age not to exceed 45; salary £3 per week and perquisites.—Apply by letter to H. Cohen, Secretary, 25, Leander-street, Liverpool.

COUNCIL OF MANCHESTER AND SALFORD JEWS.

WANTED, Young Lady Shorthand-Typist, to act as clerk.—Apply by letter only, stating qualifications, to N. J. Laski, 3, St. James'-square, Manchester.

MILLION PENNY FUND,

10, GREAT GARDEN-STREET, E.1.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS FROM SYNAGOGUES.

PRESIDENT: THE HAHAM, DR. M. GASTER.

Garnethill Synagogue and others, Glasgow.
President: Mr. I. M. Speculand.

Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Speculand ...	£8 6 8
Mr. A. Hunter	3 3 0
Messrs. L. Hyams, R. Marcus, S. Abraham, and H. Kuttner, £2 2s. each	8 8 0
Messrs. D. Oppenheim and P. Woolfson, £2 1s. 8d. each ...	4 3 4
Mr. D. Heilbron	2 0 0
Mr. H. Finestone...	1 15 0
Mr. and Mrs. Reichenstein ...	1 6 0
Messrs. M. Merrins, M. Miller, M. Cohen, L. Abrahams, A. Simon, B. Strimp, J. Jacobs, L. Jacobs, and H. Levy, £1 5s. each ...	11 5 0
Messrs. A. Harris, B. Jacobs, J. Fox, Gerber Bros., Zellin, S. Baker, R. Green, Harrison Bros., Ltd., L. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. A. Abrahams, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Samuel, Mrs. and Miss Samuel, Mrs. Henry, and Anonymous, £1 1s. each	14 14 0
Mrs. H. Levitas, S. Woolfson, W. H. Woolfson, and S. Rosen, £10s. 10d. each	4 3 4
Messrs. B. W. Morris, H. Lipsey, L. Freeman, S. Glass, B. Plotzker, and J. Harris, £1 each	6 0 0
Messrs. S. and H. Spiers, M. Morris, M. Speculand, and Rev. E. P. Phillips, 10s. 6d. each	2 2 0
Mr. J. Werner	16 8
Mr. B. Lazarus	10 5
Messrs. H. Speculand, D. Speculand, P. B. Simons, H. Weistuch, P. Levy, S. Zederboam, M. Phillips, H. Lyons, and J. H. Schonberg, 10s. each	4 10 0
Messrs. I. Shapiro, B. Abrahams, M. Freeman, W. Antonowsky, M. Bernstein, D. Black, Shulman, and White, 8s. 4d. each... ...	2 18 4
Messrs. H. Jacobs, A. Kutner, M. Gordon, L. Levene, P. Phillips, D. Suckert, J. Mathews, S. Moorov, W. Eitman, S. Sucker, and C. Greenblatt, 5s. each ...	2 15 0
Messrs. B. Priestman, S. Stern, and D. Balkin, 4s. 2d. each	12 6
Mr. J. Saqui	3 0
Messrs. M. Aaron, H. Spiers, J. Morris, A. Lang, P. Cohen, Rev. I. Levene, and Miss J. Dunlop, 2s. 6d. each	17 6
Messrs. H. Laibe and M. Shaw, 2s. each	4 0
	£80 13 9
Basingstoke Hebrew Congregation, Pres., Mr. R. Polka	£1 1 0
Bloomsbury Hebrew Congregation and Classes, Pres., Mr. H. Cooper	7 0
Middlesbrough Synagogue, Mr. S. Israel	1 0 0
Mr. Simon Black, Burnley ...	10 0
Mr. M. Cohen, Ammanford ...	10 6
Collected by Mr. M. Carne, Barry Docks	1 0 0
Collected by Mr. M. Cohen, Barry Docks	1 0 0
Spital Street Synagogue, Mr. H. Ginsburg	1 1 0

Limerick Hebrew Congregation.
Hon. Secretary, Mr. N. Fine.

Messrs. P. Toohey, S. Marcus, and J. Shreibman, 10s. 6d. each ...	£1 11 6
Messrs. W. A. Freedman and W. A. Newman, 10s. each	1 0 0
Mr. N. Fine	7 6
Messrs. M. Spiro, B. Rosenberg, P. Lapsin, and C. Fisher, 5s. each ...	1 0 0
Mr. H. Groff, J.P., ...	4 6
Messrs. P. Levene, M. Morris, B. Groff, and M. Feldman, 2s. 6d. each	10 0
Messrs. H. Hull, M. Maissel, J. Newman, and I. Klover, 2s. each	8 0
Mr. R. Green	1 6
Messrs. S. Freedman and L. Freedman, 1s. each	2 0
	£5 5 0
Mr. M. Ellison, Limerick... ...	5 0

Barrow-in-Furness Synagogue.
President, Mr. S. Davidson.

Mr. Kropman	£2 2 0
Mr. H. Morgenstern	1 11 6
Mr. S. Davidson	1 1 0
Messrs. B. Fisher, S. Aurbach, M. Solomon, R. Solomon, H. Brown, and Mrs. R. Woolfe, 10s. 6d. each...	3 3 0
Mr. H. Glickman...	10 0
Mr. M. Dixon	2 6
	£8 10 0

Chorlton-on-Medlock Hebrew and Religion Classes.

Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. Carliffe. ...	£0 10 0
Poltava Synagogue, Mr. Jukofsky ...	7 12 0
Plymouth Hebrew Congregation, Hon. Treasurer, Mr. M. Roseman,	22 14 6
Plymouth Hebrew Congregation, Mrs. J. Robins	1 1 0
Holy Law Congregation, Manchester, Sec., Mr. H. Sanderwich ...	2 2 0
Sheffield Hebrew Congregation, Hon. Sec., Mr. H. Blaskey ...	3 3 0
Philpot Street Synagogue, Sec., Mr. I. Kaliski	1 1 0
South Portland Street Synagogue, Glasgow, Mr. A. Naftalin ...	2 2 0
Cork Synagogue, Ireland, Mr. N. Jackson	4 3 6
Merthyr Hebrew Congregation, Pres., Mr. D. Freedman ...	1 10 0
Southport Hebrew Congregation, Pres., Rev. N. Blaser	46 6 0
Stockton Hebrew Congregation, Hon Sec., Mr. H. Cohen ...	5 0 0
Devonport Hebrew Congregation, Hon. Sec., Mr. S. Roseman ...	2 10 0
Christian Street Synagogue, Mr. A. Freiberg	4 0 0
Grimsby Hebrew Congregation, Mr. R. Morris	12 16 0

Poplar Associate Synagogue.
Secretary, Mr. M. Davidson.

Mr. J. Shackman...	£1 1 0
Mr. N. B. Walters	2 1 8
Messrs. Roader, Son and Co. ...	3 3 0
Other collections...	7 0 6
	£13 6 2

NORTH MANCHESTER SYNAGOGUE,

BURY NEW-ROAD, MANCHESTER.

WANTED, a First Reader, חזן ראשון, able to lead a choir.—Applications to the Secretary.

I, MORRIS JESSEL, of 82, Stanley-road, Hounslow, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I have relinquished the name of Morris Levy and will in future be known by the name appearing on my birth certificate, viz., that of Morris Jessel.—(Signed) Morris Jessel, 14/2/19

MARK KOULBESH, 65, High-street, Whitechapel, Furriers, and 55, Melrose-avenue, Cricklewood, has by deed poll abandoned the name of Mark Koulbesh and is now known as MARK KAYE.

I, JACK STONEHILL heretofore called and known by the name of ISRAEL MARKS STEINBERG of 22 Greek-street Soho in the County of London hereby give public notice that on the 30th day of January 1919 I formally and absolutely renounced relinquished and abandoned the use of my said names of Israel Marks Steinberg and then assumed and adopted and determined thenceforth on all occasions whatsoever to use and subscribe the names of JACK STONEHILL instead of the said names of Israel Marks Steinberg. And I give further notice that by a Deed Poll dated the 30th day of January 1919 duly executed and attested and enrolled in the Central Office of the Supreme Court on the 13th day of February 1919 I formally and absolutely renounced relinquished and abandoned the said names of Israel Marks Steinberg and declared that I had assumed and adopted and intended thenceforth upon all occasions whatsoever to use and subscribe the names of Jack Stonehill instead of Israel Marks Steinberg and so as to be at all times thereafter called known and described by the names of Jack Stonehill exclusively.

Dated the 19th day of February 1919.

JACK STONEHILL.

Educational.

HEBREW Teacher wanted for 2 boys at Harrow-on-Hill.—Address, 4,196, Jewish Chronicle.

SINGING, ELOCUTION, FLUTE, &c.

MESSRS. STEPHEN M. LUMSDEN, WARD COWDERY, and ALBERT FRANSELLA receive Pupils, Amateur and Professional, at their Studios, 317, Regent-street, W. 1. (Auditions by appointment, Free).

PIANO, VIOLIN, SINGING & 'CELLO.

MR. P. ABRAHAMS, Gold and Silver Medallist, L.A.M.
21, Craven Walk, Stamford Hill, N. 16.
Studio: 64, Portsdown-road, Maida Vale, W. 9.

VIOLIN.

MR. JEFFREY PULVER, certified teacher of the Sevcik, Marteau, and Joachim methods, can accept pupils.—45, West Bank, Amhurst Park, London, N. 16.

MR. WALTER RUSSELL, pupil of Signori Randegger and Moretti, visits Dalston and neighbourhood on Sundays, and gives lessons in singing to pupils at their residence.—For terms, address, c/o Weekes Studios, 14, Hanover-street, W. 1.

PIANOFORTE.—Miss Lily Beck (pupil of late Professor Hambourg and Guildhall School) has returned to London, and has vacancies to receive or visit pupils.—Apply, 19, Inglewood-road, West Hampstead, N.W.

THE NORTH LONDON MUSIC AND DRAMATIC ART STUDIO,
63, MANOR-ROAD, STAMFORD HILL, N. 16.
PRINCIPAL: MISS FANNY ALTMAN.
Lessons in Singing, Piano, Violin, Elocution, and fancy dancing. Children trained completely for the stage. Professional artists provided for Concerts, Banquets, At Homes, Receptions, etc.

NOTICE!

WOLF ISRAEL MACCOBY, A.R.C.M., is now demobilised, and begs to announce the immediate re-opening of his Pianoforte Studio at

4, ST. AGNES-TERRACE,
VICTORIA PARK-ROAD, HACKNEY, E. 9.,

where old and new pupils will be welcomed. Can be seen for personal interview only between 5 and 8 p.m. Call or write.

Sales by Auction.

109, CLAPTON COMMON, E.
By direction of the owner, who is leaving the neighbourhood.
Messrs.

PHILLIPS, SON, and NEALE

will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, as above, on MONDAY, the 3rd March, at one o'clock:
the remaining CONTENTS of the RESIDENCE,
including upright grand pianofortes by A. Mittag and Spencer and Co., massive dining-room appointments in carved dark mahogany, hall and library furniture, two pairs of bronze models of the Marli horses, expensive Sheraton and rosewood bed-room suites, brass Italian and French bedsteads, decorative porcelain, oil paintings and engravings, plated ware, and basement effects.

May be viewed the Saturday prior from ten to four, and catalogues had on the Premises, or of the Auctioneers, at their Great Rooms and Offices, 73, New Bond-street, W.

By Order of Trustees.
Profitable Investment from small weekly Houses.

NEWBON and SHEPHARD will SELL by AUCTION, at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, on THURSDAY, 6th March, at 2.30. In one a block of 13 good letting weekly houses, Nos. 10 to 22, Providence-row, Pentonville-road, close to King's Cross Tube and railway stations; let at 6/6 a week each, or together £220 14s. gross p.a.; term 47 years, at £30 ground rent. Solicitors, Messrs. Hubert Smith and Co., 10, Fenchurch-buildings, E.C. 3. Auction offices, 274 and 275, Upper-street, N. 1.

"GLENDOWER," 2, Nassington-road,
Hampstead Heath, N.W. 3.
3 minutes from Hampstead Heath Station (L. & N.W.R.), Tram and 'Bus Terminus.
Important 2 days Auction Sale.

MR. E. NORMAN will SELL by AUCTION on the premises, as above, on THURSDAY, March 6th, 1919, and following day at one o'clock precisely.

The valuable antique and modern FURNITURE and effects comprising: solid brass and other bedsteads and bed linen, Walnut and Mahogany bedroom suites, a 6ft. 6in. Beaconsfield wardrobe, winged ditto, dressing chests, mahogany chests of drawers, tables, washstands and ware, chimney glasses, mahogany sideboards, occasional tables, lounge and easy chairs, Davenport writing desks, Turkey, Axminster, Brussels, Indian carpets and rugs, fenders, screens, walnut coal cabinets and purdoniums, implements, &c., brilliant toned upright iron frame grand pianoforte by John Brinsmead and Sons, music Canterbury, 2 Kingwood and parquetry tables, ormolu mounted, marble and bracket clocks, ornamental items, oil paintings, water color drawings and engravings, by T. B. Hardy and others, bronzed figures, majolica jardinieres and pedestals, carved walnut dining room appointments, embracing a handsome sideboard 6ft. 6in. wide, overmantels, suite in saddlebags and plush, dining tables, mahogany suite in leather, 4ft. Secretaire bookcase, plated goods, linen, books, china, and glass, 3ft. 6in. walnut hat and umbrella stand, antique barometer, Singer's cabinet sewing machine, large quantity of nearly new linoleum, fittings of domestic offices, and miscellaneous effects.

On view, Wednesday, March 5th, from 10 to 4 p.m., and catalogues may be obtained of the Auctioneers, 6, The Broadway, Muswell Hill, N. 10. Telephone: Hornsey.

The very desirable premises, held on lease of 91¼ years from the 25th March, 1886, at a ground rent of £10, will be SOLD by AUCTION on THURSDAY, March 20th, 1919, at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C., at 2.30 o'clock.

Particulars of the Auctioneer, as above.

Houses, &c., to be Let or Sold.

BRIGHTON.—Boarding-house, in finest position on sea front, containing 9 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, and offices; high-class connection: price £550.—Perrys, 56, Preston-street, Brighton.

NON-BASEMENT Houses for Sale at West Hampstead and Willesden-lane; also capital house at Regent's Park (£1,500) and West Hampstead (£500).—Particulars of L. Norman, F.A.I., Surveyor, 39, Brewer-street, W. 1.

TO LET.—Commanding corner shop premises with good rooms above and basement, No. 73, Ledbury-road, Westbourne Grove; rent £100. Also smaller shop and premises adjoining; rent £50.—Apply to Emanuel, 1, Lawrence Pountney Hill, E.C.

Business for Sale.

FOR DISPOSAL, well-established Boarding School for girls as going concern, with furniture, equipment, goodwill; splendid investment for capable teacher with small capital; no agents.—Address, 3,826, Jewish Chronicle.

Partnership.

PRINCIPAL of Jewish Boarding School for Girls desires Partner; might suit foreign lady; premium required.—Address, 3,603, Jewish Chronicle.

Situations Wanted.

DEMOBILISED Jewish N.C.O., single (30), 3½ years' service, desires position as secretary or companion; Public School education; capable correspondent; fair accountant; has fair knowledge of German; is willing to go anywhere.—Address, 4,287, Jewish Chronicle.

EXPERIENCED all-round visiting dressmaker needs daily employment.—For particulars, apply to "L.H.M.," 12, Kensington Palace-gardens, W. 8.

GENTLEMAN (42), highly respectable, intelligent, honest, straightforward and steady, fairly well educated in English, Russian, and Yiddish, highest references (being a widower, very lonely in England), and having well-connected relatives in New York, would like to go there for any English firm; would take the responsibility of any post of trust or a similar post, or otherwise in England.—Address, 4,225, Jewish Chronicle.

MR. W. WALTERS, late Secretary to the Renata Hotel, Brighton, is open to represent a firm, on the South Coast preferable. —Write, 13, Palmeira-mansions, Hove, Sussex.

YOUNG lady (ex-war worker) seeks post as secretary (residential); expert shorthand writer and typist; excellent references.—Address, 4,342, Jewish Chronicle.

Situations Vacant.

ASSISTANT Secretary wanted by the English Zionist Federation; salary £250 per annum.—69, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.

BRIGHTON.—Family three; require useful help; small non-basement house. Also good general; good wages; comfortable home.—54, North-street.

CIGARETTE Maker wanted, flat and round; free cases and free cutting; good wages and constant work, with good prospects.—Passow, Bros., 3, Lower John-street, Golden-square, London, W.1.

CIGARETTE CUTTERS.—Experienced cutters required immediately, to learn cigarette making; generous minimum wage paid whilst learning.—Apply to-day, to Ardath Tobacco Co., Ltd., State Express Works, Worship-street, E.C.2.

COOK wanted; wages, fifty pounds a year; good home; 3 other maids kept.—Apply, 89, Canfield-gardens, Hampstead, N.W.

COOK wanted for Manchester; two in family; good wages.—Apply, Midfield, Higher Broughton, Manchester.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER, wanted; good salary; home comforts and good outings.—Apply, between 5 and 6 o'clock evening, to Mrs. Kosky, 4a, Sloane-street, S.W.

EXPERIENCED orthodox cook wanted immediately for children's convalescent home, Brighton; 24 children, 6 staff; good wages.—Apply, Mrs. Cecil Franklin, 5, Strathmore-gardens, London, W. 8.

FISH Buyer wanted for a renowned firm in London; must be a very keen buyer; big wages paid; and must have had plenty of experience.—Address, 4,277, Jewish Chronicle.

GOOD orthodox cook required by family in Hove; non-basement house; good salary. —Address, 4,194, Jewish Chronicle.

GOOD general wanted (elderly); comfortable home; apply, by appointment, after 6 p.m.—Mrs. Mackler, 15, Upper Addison-gardens, Kensington, W. 14.

HOUSEKEEPER, Jewish; another maid kept; small family.—Apply, Grey, 25, Croxteth-road, Sefton Park, Liverpool.

RESPECTABLE person wanted as companion-attendant to paralysed lady.—Apply, 122, Brondesbury-road, Kilburn, London.

TAILOR'S Improvers—Youth about 17, able to use machine for alterations and small repairs; permanent situation; good salary.—Apply personally or by letter, A. Lynes and Son, 88, Southampton-row, W.C. 1.

TAILOR'S cutter wanted; first class man used to cutting to finish; permanent situation and good salary to capable man.—Apply personally or by letter, Montague Lynes, Connaught House, 181, High-road, Kilburn, N.W.

TAILORS.—Coat makers; good indoor hands wanted; regular work; best wages. —Josiah Messent, 57, 59 and 61, Queen's-road, Peckham.

TAILORING.—Foreman wanted now by leading manufacturer for machine coat room (civilian); must have held similar position; permanent, progressive and well-paid post offered to right man.—Write Box 4,031, c/o Frost Smith and Co., 66, Finsbury-pavement, E.C. 2.

TROUSER Maker wanted; constant; will send work one way; also Ladies' Tailor, indoors.—Raphael, 1, Half Moon-lane, Herne Hill, S.E. 24.

WANTED, a collector for a ladies' charity society for the North of London; male or female (female preferred); will suit one with part time to spare; must be able to read and write English.—Apply by letter, Mrs. A. Schraer, 51, Devonshire-road, Hackney.

WANTED, Young Man, smart appearance, to be trained as traveller, office equipment line; experience preferred; write, state age, etc.—Address, 4,231, Jewish Chronicle.

WANTED, capable Manageress for high-class boarding house at Hampstead; good references essential.—Address, 4,296, Jewish Chronicle.

WANTED, experienced shorthand-typist (lady or gentleman); must be able to read and write Yiddish; Jewish Holy Days and Saturdays free; state age, qualifications and salary required to 4,266, Jewish Chronicle.

WANTED a refined person as Cook-Housekeeper for orthodox family; wages £45-50; will be treated as one of the family.—Apply by letter, 56, Burma-road, Green-lanes, London, N. 16.

WORKING housekeeper for small family required; maid kept; good wages; good outings; exceptionally good home.—Apply by letter, 33, Melrose-avenue, Cricklewood, N.W.

Board, &c., Wanted.

A YOUNG gentleman desires board and lodging, preferably in North London; state price and particulars.—W. J. Beck, 32, Cambridge-street, S.W.

BUSINESS lady requires Board-Residence with private family in North London; Hampstead or Golder's Green preferred; terms moderate.—Apply, B. Pearl, 48, Haymarket, W. 1.

ELDERLY Lady and Gentleman would like to be received in private house, where they would receive every care and attention; state terms and all details.—Address, 4,264, Jewish Chronicle.

MANCHESTER.—Board-Residence required by gentleman, in private family. —Address, 4,245, Jewish Chronicle.

REFINED Home wanted by a lady and her companion; two bedrooms; preference given to the neighbourhood of Maida Vale or Hampstead; liberal terms for comfortable home.—Address, 4,308, Jewish Chronicle.

STUDENT requires quiet, refined home, with full board; moderate terms; Battersea district, or near.—Address, 4,322, Jewish Chronicle.

WANTED, Board-Residence for elderly gentleman in quiet family; near West Central preferred.—Apply, stating terms, to 4,221, Jewish Chronicle.

WANTED, double and single bedrooms in boarding-house, or live with family, or apartments, between Baker-street and Brondesbury, or Maida-vale; must be near station for City.—Write, stating price and full particulars, Stephens, 11, Adelaide-road, West Ealing, W. 13.

WANTED at once, comfortable home for an old gentleman; must be very orthodox; good money offered; apply at once.—Address, 4,348, Jewish Chronicle.

WANTED, bedroom in English, orthodox, middle-class family, by elderly Englishman.—Letters to 58, Bingfield-street, Caledonian-road.

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LONDON.

A REFINED orthodox private family in Highbury New-park, N., can receive two gentlemen as paying guests in their well-appointed house.—Address, 4,321, Jewish Chronicle.

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WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA.—A lady would be pleased to meet with one or two paying guests; 3 minutes station and bandstand.—Apply, Mrs. Kalis, 60, Cambridge-road, Westcliff.

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WANTED a house or flat, furnished or unfurnished, to rent or to buy, in N.W. London; 3 reception rooms, 4 or 5 bedrooms. —Address, 4,331, Jewish Chronicle.

Unfurnished Apartments to Let.

TO LET, unfurnished, upper part of house five minutes from Finchley Road Station; electrically fitted; immediate possession.—Address, 4,208, Jewish Chronicle.

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Rosebery Ave., Farringdon Rd., E.C.
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Cinderella Dance
will be held on
SATURDAY, MARCH 8TH.
Commence 7 p.m.
Tickets **2/6** Obtainable at Hall on night of dance.

ESTD 1841. זכרון יהוד ESTD 1841.
The JEWISH CHRONICLE

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ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

NOTABLE DAYS IN 5679-80 (1919)

II Adar	11	... ...	Fast of Esther	... ...	Thursday	March	13
"	14	... ...	PURIM	... ...	Sunday	"	16
Nisan	15	... ...	PASSOVER, 1st day	...	Tuesday	April	15
"	16	... ...	" 2nd day	...	Wednesday	"	16
"	21	... ...	" 7th day	...	Monday	"	21
"	22	... ...	" 8th day	...	Tuesday	"	22
Iyar	18	... ...	33rd Day of Omer	...	Sunday	May	18
Sivan	6	... ...	PENTECOST, 1st day	...	Wednesday	June	4
"	7	... ...	" 2nd day	...	Thursday	"	5
Tammuz	17	... ...	Fast of Tammuz	...	Tuesday	July	15
Ab	9	... ...	FAST OF AB ...	...	Tuesday	August	5
	5680.						
Tishri	1	... ...	NEW YEAR, 1st day	...	Thursday	September	25
"	2	... ...	" 2nd day	...	Friday	"	26
"	4	... ...	Fast of Gedaliah	...	Sunday	"	28
"	10	... ...	DAY OF ATONEMENT	...	Saturday	October	4
"	15	... ...	TABERNACLES, 1st day	...	Thursday	"	9
"	16	... ...	" 2nd day	...	Friday	"	10
"	21	... ...	Hosha'ana Rabba	...	Wednesday	"	15
"	22	... ...	SHEMINI ETSERET	...	Thursday	"	16
"	23	... ...	Simchat Torah	...	Friday	"	17
Kislev	25	... ...	CHANUCAH, 1st day	...	Wednesday	December	17

ROSHE HADOSHIM.—Shebat, January 2nd. *1st Adar, February 1st. *II Adar, March 3rd. Nisan, April 1st. *Iyar, May 1st. Sivan, May 30th. *Tammuz, June 29th. Ab, July 28th. *Ellul, August 27th. *Heshvan, October 25th. Kislev, November 23rd. *Tebet, December 23rd.

** The previous day is also observed as Rosh Hodesh.*

¶ The Calendar for the Current Week will be found on page 6.

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Our fish could not possibly be.

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113, HIGH ROAD, STREATHAM. Tel. No. 26 STREATHAM.
78, HIGH STREET, WIMBLEDON. Tel. No. 1676 WIMBLEDON.
315, HIGH ROAD, BRONDESBURY. Tel. No. 3948 PADDINGTON.
31, THE BROADWAY, EALING, W. Tel. No. 358 EALING.
89, GEORGE STREET, CROYDON. Tel. No. 481 CROYDON.

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CELLARS OF THE

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF VINE GROWERS OF PALESTINE.

Owing to still prevailing difficulties, the first supply has only been of a limited quantity of goods, and orders should, therefore, be given in good time to ensure delivery for the coming holidays.

ALL ORDERS WILL BE DEALT WITH IN STRICT ROTATION.

EST? 1841 זכרון ספר EST? 1841
The JEWISH CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1919—5679.

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The Zionist Position. (Haham Dr. M. Gaster) ... p. 18
Alleged Synagogue Bribery. (Rev. Gerald Friedlander) p. 11
Miss Montagu on Judaism. (Dr. Israel Abrahams, M.A.) ... ... p. 12
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"Reconstruction" in the East End. (Rabbi Dr. M. Jung, and the Rev. Arthur Barnett, S.C.F., B.A.) p. 22
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Provincial News ... ... pp. 24—25
In Paragraph ... ... pp. 26—27
CHILDREN'S SECTION: "YOUNG ISRAEL." On p. 28

Equal Rights for Jews.

THE masterly statements which, on behalf of the Joint Committee of the Board of Deputies and the Anglo-Jewish Association, Mr. LUCIEN WOLF has prepared and laid before the Peace Conference, and which are reproduced elsewhere in the present issue, represent the unanimous views of our people throughout the world. That Jews shall be accorded equal rights with their fellow-citizens in every country they inhabit is elemental; and if the memorials referred to cause any disturbing thought, it is that they should be necessary at this time of day. Yet it must be confessed that seldom during the last century, since political status was first in modern times won by our people in the various countries of which they are citizens, was it more imperative to watch with jealous care against any invasion of the rights of Jews, or to insist more zealously upon the granting of those rights where not already conceded. The case of Rumania, to which one of the memorials is devoted, is a patent reminder in the latter direction. To be sure, as bitter experience has abundantly proved, the acquirement by Jews of civic and political equality does not necessarily end their troubles or secure them immunity from persecution or attack in varying degrees. But, on the other hand, it is no less certain that civic and political differentiation must, where directed against them, prejudice the position of our people, operate against their material well-being, and tend to shackle and restrain their life activities. And the results are not confined to direct influences. No portion of Jewry can suffer without the whole being more or less affected; for the oneness of Israel is a practical fact. The Joint Committee, representing as it does the Jewry of the British Empire, has thus done well to claim from the Peace Conference equal rights for Jews everywhere, and we cannot imagine the claim being otherwise than cordially acceded to. The documents which have been presented have involved much thought and care in preparation, and the deepest thanks of us all are due to the members of the Committee who have undertaken the work, and not least to the Presidents (Sir STUART SAMUEL and Mr. CLAUDE MONTEFIORE), upon whom the chief responsibility for them has necessarily fallen.

Hearing the Zionist Claim.

YESTERDAY was fixed by the Peace Conference to hear the Jewish Nationalist claim in reference to Palestine. In a sense, the proceedings in Paris were a consummation of the hope that was aroused throughout Jewry by the British Declaration in November, 1917—a Declaration that has since been concurred in, more or less completely, by virtually all the Powers represented at the Conference. The occasion, however, was indeed, a great deal more. It marked a red-letter day in the long history of our people—a history from which, though extending over many centuries, the National yearning has never been entirely absent, the vicissitudes of grim tragedy, the struggles, and the disappointments which have gone to make up so much of our people's story notwithstanding. Now, for the first time, the nations of the world are greeting the Jewish people as a kindred nation. For the first time they are listening to a plea for the inclusion of our people in the family of nations, as an alternative to their exclusion as a mere sect whom it seemed proper to repress rather than to encourage. The Jews to-day are being greeted on a level than which there is none higher reserved for any people. They are being accorded the status for which men and women have ever sacrificed the very best with which they were endowed. There is nothing so magnificent in humanity as the striving of peoples for the recognition of their nationality, for their obtaining an accorded place among the nations of the world. That goal in human endeavour has ever called forth the very highest and noblest in mankind, and the striving of us Jews in a like direction forms a record of heroic patience and noble endeavour, earnest steadfastness, and undying hope, which in themselves have sanctified the race and turned the shame, which men have endeavoured to inflict upon it, into lasting glory.

Zionist Policy.

OUR hearts go out in sympathy with the leaders of the Zionist Movement who are pleading the Jewish National cause in Paris. They have not an easy task, beset as they are everywhere by passions, fears, and jealousies, and by internecine disagreement among Jews themselves. These, however, were to be expected. There has never been a national movement of any kind that has been immune from them. The Jewish National Movement was bound to encounter them in full force. For circumstances both within and without the Community are potent factors making it easy, for such as so desire, to oppose the cause. All the more reason then that those who have charged themselves with the leadership of the Zionist Movement should have taken the most obvious means for rendering their position unchallengeable and the movement itself the less open to criticism, by taking the Jewish people into their confidence. In this, we regret to say, they have not been even reasonably careful. For the British Declaration was published upwards of fifteen months ago. It was made definitely in view of the resettlement that would ensue at the end of the War by a Peace Conference. Yet here we are, to day, with the leaders of the Zionist Movement at this very moment face to face with the Peace Conference, and not a word has been divulged to the public of the policy whereby they propose to make effectual the Declaration—not a word even of the broad lines of policy which they intend to pursue for the Jewish re-nationalisation of Palestine. All we are told is that the British and other Governments represented at the Peace Conference have agreed to support measures for the establishment of a "National Home" in Palestine. But what is meant by that "National Home," and how, whatever it may be, it is to become a Jewish Commonwealth, so that in due time Palestine will become politically as Jewish as England is English, there has not been one single word of explanation. This, we say unhesitatingly, does not lead to the strength of the Movement, nor can it contribute to the success of the great national enterprise.

Confidence in the Jewish People.

IT is quite true that ever since the issue of the British Declaration, the Zionist Organisation has been engaged on important and sometimes very difficult negotiations inside, as well as outside, the Community. But we do not believe these would in any way have been prejudiced had the Zionist leaders frankly told the Jewish people from time to time the exact position of affairs. Quite the contrary; for the Jewish people would in turn have been given the opportunity of making it clear to the nations of the world represented at the Conference, that, as we have urged in these columns so frequently, the Jewish National Movement, in so far as it will make a beginning of the solving of the Jewish problem, is as important to the world at large as it is to Jews themselves, that the Jewish question is a world-problem and not merely one for Jews. It would have declared unhesitatingly that although, of course, the full realisation of our people's hopes can be reached only slowly, after much toil and labour, still nothing short of a provision for such full realisation in the future, definitely and unmistakeably accorded here and now, can clothe the movement with the prospect of success. That would have precluded even the bare possibility of there being suggested any half (or less) measures which must virtually prove to be mere schemes for emigration, albeit, decked out with alluring expressions of national aspirations, and phrases sympathetic to national strivings. The public opinion thus evoked would so far have cleared the ground as to rule out such travesties of the British Declaration as that supplied, for instance, by Mr. BARNES a few weeks ago and since urged in other quarters. Confidence in the Jewish people would have been demanded as the very essence of any plan. But to induce such confidence those in charge of the movement should themselves have provided the example. The holding of the International Conference with closed doors (we are pleased to learn that, as will be seen in a statement concerning the Conference, this bar has, albeit belatedly, been removed) and the letters we publish from such Zionists as Dr. GASTER and Mr. BENTWICH, who were protagonists of the cause in England, even when it was neither popular nor fashionable, show a woful lack on the part of the Zionist leaders in this direction. It may well be that Dr. WEIZMANN though responsible, is not personally to blame for all this; and in any case this moment is not the one for criticism so much as for hope that there may evolve from the proceedings at Paris a workable, feasible plan, which will secure the national regeneration of our people in their ancient homeland. In that hope, we have no doubt the vast masses of our people throughout the world earnestly and prayerfully concur.

Palestine for the Maltese.

WE drew attention a week or two ago to the proposal made in the course of a speech by the Governor of Malta that Palestine should be utilised for the purpose of forming colonies of Maltese unemployed. LORD METHUEN seems to have received some encouragement in the project from the Colonial Office at home, and he quoted in his observations the approval of the plan that had been accorded to it by a Catholic ecclesiastic residing in Palestine. As will be seen from a letter, the terms of which are published elsewhere in this issue, addressed to LORD METHUEN by ADMIRAL THE HON. SIR S. A. GOUGH CALTHORPE, CARDINAL BOURNE, who has recently been in Palestine, enthusiastically supports the proposed Maltese emigration. We cannot believe that the Government, which is pledged to the making of Palestine the Jewish National Home, will lend any support to such a plan as that proposed by LORD METHUEN, which must seriously retard Jewish settlement in the land. Still it looks as if a definite attempt were afoot to people the country with a considerable Catholic element; and when we see a man like CARDINAL BOURNE giving the scheme his support, the

Offices: 4, 5, Bowday Road, Brondesbury, N.W. 6.

matter is not one that can be treated lightly. Meanwhile, the letter we publish this week from a young soldier who has served in Malta gives a very different account of what Maltese emigration to Palestine is likely to be from that indulged in by the CARDINAL.

The General Jewish Situation.

THE controversies concerning Jewish Nationalism, to say nothing of other engrossing subjects that have been raging of late, have, it is to be feared, tended to an ignoring of what is incomparably the most serious and urgent problem of any that confront the Jewish people. The war has left vast masses of Jews, particularly in Eastern Europe, in a condition so utterly deplorable as to beggar description. Ruin, desolation, poverty to the point of starvation, is the common lot of thousands upon thousands of our people. To a great extent, it is true, these are sharing the fate of their fellow-citizens among whom they dwell. But there are many circumstances always present in the case of the Jew which contribute to making his position always worse than that of his surroundings. In any case, it were perilous to Jewry, as a whole, that this huge aggregation of misery should exist unchecked and its victims suffered to go down and down to the very depths of economic and social degradation. What add to the hopelessness of the situation are two factors, one of which largely, and the other entirely, has been absent in previous crises affecting our brethren. The first is that relief, such as that which with unbounded generosity and thoughtful care American Jewry has been providing, is, in such circumstances, at best a mere palliative. This was recognised by Dr. BOGAN in the interview with which he recently favoured us, and he explained that the Joint Distribution Committee, of which he is Secretary, was now contemplating what could be done in the nature of building up the shattered fortunes of the East European Jews. The other factor is that migration—the old remedy for Jewish ills—is now out of the question. It is of no use for the harassed, wandering Jew to ask in these days *Wohin?* For every avenue is barred and will, we fear, be closed for years by restrictive legislation. That is so even with America, where there is a strong demand for entirely stopping alien immigration for a period of years. Yet with this gigantic problem before us there appears to be no attempt being made to grapple with it by the Jewries of all countries. Is it not time that such an effort were attempted? The question cannot be adequately compassed otherwise; and to leave it to grow and fester is to invite an endless crop of bitter trouble.

The Work of the J.R.E.B.

THANKS very largely to the indefatigable labours of the Rev. ISIDORE HARRIS, M.A., who is Chairman of the Appeal Committee, the Jewish Religious Education Board has practically secured the £3,000 which it recently appealed for. Considering the vital importance of the cause, this sum is nothing to boast of, even when regard is paid to the fact that it exceeds the 1917 collection by £237. The work of the Education Board is becoming of constantly greater urgency; without it no real Communal reconstruction, about which we are hearing so much, can be effected. As is notorious, the Board does not yet reach thousands of Jewish children, who are accordingly growing up without religious instruction, and therefore a danger to the Community. In comparison with such necessity, the collection of £2,945 which Mr. HARRIS reported to the Board, appears to be no very great thing, especially when compared with like efforts in America. If the Community gave proper toll of its real wealth, an institution like the Jewish Religious Education Board would not lack funds. We hope that the Board is going, in its 1919 appeal, to make a determined attack upon these resources. It has to make up its mind to do the whole of the work it sets out to do, and somehow the rich men and women among us, as well as the less well-to-do, have got to pay for it. They can afford it, but the work of the Board cannot afford to wait.

Friendly Societies and "Patronage."

WE are all for democratic sentiment in dealing with so thoroughly democratic a movement as the Friendly Society, and we can sympathise with the idea apparently underlying Dr. GASTER'S plea in the course of his speech at the Achei Brith and Shield of Abraham dinner, which we reported last week, against the patronising of these societies by the "upper classes" of the Community. It seems, however, that his words were resented, as we feel sure they were misapprehended. Dr. GASTER spoke of his association in the Societies "long before the West End even dreamed of their existence." "It was classical," he went on, "that some of their friends had done wonderfully well in the community. But what they had to stand for was the democratic principle. The work of the Friendly Societies must remain independent." Now Dr. GASTER did not, we are sure, by these remarks, intend to be offensive to the gentlemen from the "West End" who happened to be present. Captain ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD and Mr. ROBERT WALEY-COHEN—the gentlemen in question—have unquestionably done well in the community, and there is, of course, no reason why that, or the particular locality in which they dwell, should debar them from a visit to the Friendly Societies, or should suggest that such a visit is prompted by a desire to interfere with the independence of these bodies. It surely, on the contrary, does nothing but good if excellent, active communal workers like Capt. ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD and Mr. ROBERT WALEY-COHEN come to a Friendly Society function. We should say, indeed, that such intercourse between the movement and gentlemen directly engaged in labours among the working classes is really highly desirable. On Sunday week two representatives of the Societies were chosen for membership of the Joint Committee of the Board of Deputies and the Anglo-Jewish Association. The Societies have had fifteen seats allotted to them on the Board, under its new constitution. Again, the movement is now directly represented on the Board of Guardians and the Public Welfare Committee. A movement so strong, and one whose co-operation is so widely sought, need stand in no fear of its independence. Dr. GASTER would be the first to acknowledge that.

The Week.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGE.

ROBINSON : SHEROWITZ.

The marriage of Reuben Robinson, M.P.S., of Cardiff, formerly Staff-Sergt. R.A.M.C., eldest son of Mr. and the late Mrs. Robinson, of "Valhalla," Blaenavon, to Hilda, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sherowitz, 24, Northbrook Road, Leeson Park, Dublin, will take place on Wednesday, March 19th, at 12.30, at the Synagogue, Adelaide Road, Dublin.

CALENDAR

FEBRUARY 28th to MARCH 6th—I ADAR 28th to II ADAR th.

FRIDAY	I Adar (30 days) 28	Feb. 28	Sabbath begins at **5.0** PORTION : ויקהל		HAPHTORAH :
SATURDAY	I Adar 29	Mar. 1	Exod. xxxv. 1 to xxxviii. 20; and xxx. 11-16 [Shekalim] Sabbath ends (for London) at **6.20**.		II. Kings xii. 1-17

SUNDAY and MONDAY NEXT WILL BE ROSH CHODESH II ADAR.
FRIDAY NEXT, MARCH 7th, SABBATH WILL BEGIN AT 5.30.

Preachers To-morrow.

METROPOLITAN.

DAYAN H. M. LAZARUS, M.A.... Brondesbury Synagogue, Chevening Road, N.W.
Subject: "The Sabbath and its Inner Significance."

REV. MORRIS JOSEPH ... West London Synagogue, Upper Berkeley Street, Marble Arch, W.
Subject: "Industry and Ethics."

REV. S. LEVY, M.A. ... New Synagogue, Egerton Road, Stamford Hill, N.
Subject: "Wisdom of Heart."

REV. B. N. MICHELSON, B.A.... St. John's Wood Synagogue, Abbey Road, N.W.
Subject: "A Ministry for the East End."

REV. A. A. GREEN ... ... Hampstead Synagogue, West End Lane, N.W.
(To children, at 12.15)

REV. I. LIVINGSTONE ... Golder's Green Synagogue, North End Road, N.W.
Subject: "פרשת שקלים—Its Significance To-day."

REV. J. DABINSKY ... Surbiton and Kingston Synagogue, Catherine Road.
Subject: "The Significance of the Half Shekel."

REV. VIVIAN SIMMONS, C.F. ... Liberal Jewish Synagogue, Hill Street, N.W.
Subject: "Israel One."

PROVINCIAL.

REV. DR. J. ABELSON, M.A. ... ... Cardiff: Synagogue, Windsor Place.
Subject: "The Modern Message of the Half-Shekel."

REV. A. COHEN, M.A. ... ... Birmingham: Synagogue, Singer's Hill.
(Morning Service) *Subject:* "Our Contribution to the Temple." (To children).
(Afternoon Service) *Subject:* "The Song of the Steadfast."

REV. J. RABBINOWITZ, B.A. ... ... Bradford: Synagogue, Spring Gardens.
Subject: "Shekalim."

REV. M. ZEFFERTT, B.A. ... ... Liverpool: Synagogue, Hope Place.
Subject: "The Atoning Half-Shekel."

REV. G. S. BELASCO ... ... Ramsgate: Montefiore Endowment Synagogue.
Subject: "Tabernacle—Temple—Synagogue."

REV. PHILIP CHAZAN .... West Hartlepool: Synagogue, Whitby Street.
Subject: "The Shekel's Significance."

Forthcoming Meetings and Social Functions.

FRIDAY, February 28.

Society for the Distribution of Jewish Literature, Lecture by Mr. Crediton, King's Hall, Commercial Road, 6.30.

SATURDAY, March 1.

English Zionist Federation, Public Meeting, Queen's Hall, Langham Place, 7.30.

SUNDAY, March 2.

Anglo-Jewish Association, Council, Great Western Hotel, 11.
Jews' Temporary Shelter, General Committee, 82, Leman Street, 11.30.
Yeshiva Etz Chaim, Annual Meeting, Landau House, Hutchison Avenue, 3.
New West End Synagogue, Social Service Scheme, Public Meeting, Board Room, St. Petersburgh Place, 3.30.
Chevra Ben Zakkai, Debate, 126, Green Lanes, 6.
Literary and Philharmonic Circle, Dramatic Recital by Miss José Feldman, 9 Langford Place, 6.30.
Jews' College Union Society, Lecture by the Rev. I. Livingstone, Jews' College, Guilford Street, 7.
Leyton and District Social Union, Dance, 385, High Road, Leyton, 7.
London Young Zion Association, Lecture by Rabbi Dr. Samuel Daiches, 61, Redman's Road, Stepney, 7.

MONDAY, March 3.

Passover Relief Fund, Committee, 17-19, Butler Street, Spitalfields, 5.
Jewish Board of Guardians, Executive, 5.15.
Junior Zionist Hebrew Committee, General Students' Meeting, 61, Redman's Road, Stepney, 8.
Jewish Historical Society, Paper by Mr. H. S. Q. Henriques, Mocatta Library, University College, 8.15.

TUESDAY, March 4.

Jewish Board of Guardians, Relief Committee (rotas), 3.
The Maccabeans, Dinner to Lieut.-General Sir John Monash, Restaurant Frascati, Oxford Street, 6.45.
Order Achei Brith and Shield of Abraham, North London Ladies' Lodge, Debate, 214, Amhurst Road, 8.

WEDNESDAY, March 5.

Jewish Board of Guardians, Loan Committee (rota), 4.
Young Ladies' Sinai League, Lecture by Miss M. Landau, B.A., Toynbee Hall, 7.30.

THURSDAY, March 6.

Jewish Board of Guardians, Relief Committee (rotas), 3.

Particulars for inclusion in this list must reach the Office at latest on Wednesday morning in each week.

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IN THE COMMUNAL ARMCHAIR.

AS WE WERE.

By MENTOR.

IN times of perplexity and doubt, different people adopt different measures by way of gathering comfort of mind and ease of thought. Some turn over their money, and taking care that the coins shall turn up "Heads," repeat to themselves some incantations, the burden of which is, "'Heads,' will be all right. Look out if it is 'Tails!'" Others turn up a text in the Bible, and exercise no small ingenuity in fitting it to their present circumstances, reading its message in the light of the pessimism or the darkness of the optimism with which they happen to be suffused. These are but two of the methods which people adopt as guides in difficulty. The devices of the kind are, however, legion, and most of them, though containing very large elements of superstition, are really based, as, if we were to analyse them closely, we should find, upon a belief that most happenings in this world are sequential and that coming events are foretellable, because, as the proverb has it, they cast their shadows before, or, in other words, follow naturally upon certain other happenings. It is the philosophy which animated the author of Ecclesiastes, and induced in him as the summing up of all his ponderings the conclusion, wrapped in the exaggeration of Eastern imagery, that there is nothing new under the sun.

THIS, it is to be feared, is something of a prefatory digression, but its purpose is to explain a habit of the present writer, which is from time to time to turn to ancient numbers of this Journal in order to see what Jewry was doing "in those days and at this season." I usually find, as I once in this column pointed out, that it was doing very much the same decades ago as to-day, and doing it in much the same way. And somehow the knowledge provides something of comfort and ease when perplexity and doubt are raging. Thus I consult the JEWISH CHRONICLE for the issue of February 21st, 1844, and I find that two subjects were alone engaging the thoughts and influencing the passions of the Community. One was political, and the other religious. The former had reference to what was called Jewish Emancipation, and the latter to the heterodoxy of the members of the "Reform *Shool*," as the then Burton Street Synagogue was colloquially denominated. Last week's JEWISH CHRONICLE—the last issue but one of February, 1919—tells the same tale. The two subjects that were revealed as now exclusively claiming the attention of Anglo-Jewry were the one political and the other religious. The first is Jewish Emancipation in a wider sense than that in which the term is usually employed—the national regeneration of our people. The other was the heterodoxy of a section of the Community—this time those who inhabit spiritually the Liberal Synagogue. As in February, 1919, these two topics engulfed most of the space in the week's number of this journal, so in February, 1844. In the intervening six decades and a quarter Anglo-Jews have come and Anglo-Jews have gone, they have made their history and left what impress of which they were capable, upon the record of the community. I suppose Anglo-Jewry has been moving and not standing still; but none the less, sixty-five years years to the day found it embroiled in precisely and exactly the same controversies as those which are rending it now.

FOR, strange as it may appear to us, sixty-five years afterwards, Anglo-Jewry was utterly riven in respect to these controversies upon which it was then engaged. It surely seems astounding to us that the question of obtaining civil and political rights for Jews evoked the strenuous and passionate opposition and antipathy of some Jews. There were those, it appears, who felt that the right to sit in Parliament, if conferred upon Jews, was in some way incompatible with their prayers for the coming of the Messiah. There seems to have been a considerable party—I suppose, if they had organised, they would have called themselves the League of Jewish Jews—who felt that the power of a Jew to become a Member of Parliament would somehow or another cheat them of their hope in Zion. The pages of the JEWISH CHRONICLE before me show indubitably that this was a current view.

"A narrow-minded (though very small) minority," says the JEWISH CHRONICLE of the date referred to, "Consider the desire of our being emancipated incompatible with our prayer for the coming of the Messiah . . . We would point out that we pray in our Synagogues for the prosperity and *political* power of the Government under which we dwell, wherever we may be scattered, although we in the same breath and with the strictest consistency too, express our fervent hope that 'the Redeemer may come to Zion.'"

How funny and puerile and yet how uncannily familiar it all seems to us now!

EQUALLY there were those Jews who contended that it was against the material interests of our people that they should take any part in the legislation of the country. I see one correspondent of the CHRONICLE talking about the dangers of emancipation, just as some talk of the dangers of Zionism to-day. And one of the "dangers" this correspondent pictured was that the election of Jews to Parliament would bring them into prominence, and would arouse against them antipathy which was quiescent, even if latent, when Jews were political Brer Rabbits, when they laid low and said "nuffin." Yet another view of the detriment that would ensue if Jews were allowed to sit in Parliament was expounded by another gentleman, who prognosticated that the whole of the Community would at once turn to the cultivation of political life, and that the religious life for which our people were really intended would suffer. "We Jews are Jews religiously," proclaimed this man in so many words. "It is an absolute advantage, a direct interposition of Providence, that we are excluded from politics, and thus are compelled to be Jews religiously only." It reads like an echo of to-day down the corridors of Time.

THE more purely religious controversy that was then seething and bubbling had also its familiar features. Burton Street had been placed into *Cherem*; the Chief Rabbi of the day had issued his "warning" against association with a people who rejected the *ipsissima verba* of the Oral law. He preached against them, he "addendumed" against them, and his influence, and that of his ecclesiastical assessors, were such that Sir Moses Montefiore—the great-uncle of Mr. Claude Montefiore!—would have nothing to do with this recalcitrant congregation, and would not regard them religiously as fellow-Jews. And in presenting from the Board of Deputies, of which he was President, a petition to the Prime Minister of the day, he carried his antipathy to such an extent as to let Sir Robert Peel know that irreconcilable sections in Anglo-Jewry were engaged in bitter internecine war one with another. Whereupon Sir Robert Peel refused to consider the petition of the Board till he had had an opportunity of consulting Sir Isaac Lionel Goldsmid, the leader of the reformers—Mr. Claude Montefiore's grandfather. By the bye, and parenthetically, a flood of light upon Mr. Claude Montefiore's psychology is surely thrown by the fact of his relationship on the one hand with Sir Moses Montefiore, and on the other hand with Sir Isaac Lionel Goldsmid. The admixture of the blood of the narrow-minded reactionary and of that of the earnest reformer must be accountable for much in the remarkable personality whom all love and revere and respect, however much we may dissent and differ from him. The controversy that raged sixty-five years ago regarding the Reform Synagogue—a Synagogue which to-day so many regard as archaically traditional—ran fast and furious—far faster and more furious than that which hurtles around the heads of those who now lead the Liberal Jewish Movement.

THUS, and without entering into further details, the controversy of to-day bore in many aspects a very near likeness to the controversy of exactly sixty-five years ago. In essence, the passion and sentiment of both sides were aroused by precisely the same motives. There is little need to point the moral in order to adorn this tale. How absurd and ridiculous, how useless and futile appear now the controversies that rent Anglo-Jewry from end to end, and that were raging throughout the Jewry of the world—for the controversies on the two questions were not confined to these islands—only sixty-five years ago! Who to-day would venture to assert, at least, that they were worth dividing for, an East End Chevra or a Provincial Congregation. And fifty years hence the Jews that will come after us—will *they* not wonder, looking at the current pages of this journal, what evil spirit so seized the Community as to render the cleavage because of current disagreements, which unhappily is becoming accentuated day by day and week, worth while in the minds of any reasonable man among us? They will ask, as we ask concerning our forebears of sixty-five years ago: why could they not agree to differ? Why could they not perceive the good that was as well as the evil that they imagined existed, the advantage there was, as well as the disadvantage they conceived to be, in the movements to which they were mutually opposed? There were, from one point of view, perhaps, disadvantages—from one point of view—the narrow one—disadvantages, and even conceivably, danger, in Jews being induced to leave their Communal affairs for the broader fields of general politics. But how little of disadvantage, how little of danger, when compared with the vast advantage and the good! Similarly there may have been some disadvantage and some danger in the Reform Movement; but what was that when compared with the infinite

(Continued on next page.)

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Foreign and Dominion News.

A Pogrom at Buenos Aires.

MANY JEWS MURDERED.

A letter from Buenos Aires dated January 21st and received in London within the last few days, gives the following particulars of a pogrom at Buenos Aires:—

Last week, events took place here which nobody foresaw or expected. At a small factory here an insignificant strike broke out which assumed a general character, and the very same evening, in the streets, soldiers and Indians dressed in military uniform were murdering hundreds of innocent, unfortunate Jews. The details of these murders surpass in barbarity even the anti-Jewish pogroms of Nicholas II. The causes of the occurrences are still shrouded in mystery, but from what one has been able to learn, it appears that rumours were spread of the existence of some dangerous Bolshevik organisation in the Russian colony (or rather Jewish colony). Without any proofs, the police and government, mad with fright, brought over 20,000 soldiers with cannons and machine-guns, mobilised the police and gave them complete freedom of action. At the same time a "patriotic league" was formed among the higher classes of the Indians, who, protected by the police, invaded the Jewish quarter and, giving full rein to their wild instincts, attacked helpless persons.

There was no limit to the tortures and the sufferings. Jews were beaten to death, burned with matches, cut with knives, parts of the body were torn off, women violated, and all this because there are Bolsheviks in Russia and because those here are also called Russians—the sole reason which cost the lives of hundreds.

A Menace to the Hungarian Jews.

MR. ZANGWILL'S VIEWS.

Mr. Israel Zangwill has received a letter from the Hungarian Branch of the Ito, accompanied by a Memorandum, describing the menaced condition in which a million Hungarian Jews are placed through the tragic situation of the country. Mr. Zangwill has replied as follows:—

February 22nd, 1919.

DEAR DR. SZABOLCSI,—I have received the letter addressed to me by Herr Julius Winterberg and yourself, and have read with much interest your printed Memorandum pointing out the dangers which menace at least half of the million Hungarian Jews if the land which has been their Fatherland for a thousand years is broken up and portions of its territory transferred to Rumanian or Slav Governments, notorious for their persecution of our people.

So far as the Memorandum touches the Jews of Hungary it is indeed a splendid record, and the emergence of so many Jews of European distinction does equal credit to Jewry and to Hungary, and is eloquent of the fraternal and civilised treatment which they have enjoyed at the hands of the Magyars for so many centuries.

If all minorities in Hungary had been similarly treated, there would have been no valid ground for the demand in this and other countries of the Entente for the territorial detachment of the Rumanian, Slovak, and Serb populations from Hungary. Unfortunately, the Magyars are regarded here as having exercised a tyranny over the majority of the non-Magyar races, especially the Rumanians and Slovaks. A people of seven millions, we are told, has been trying to assimilate twelve million others; while the admirable law of 1868, guaranteeing "the Equal Rights of Nationalities," has remained almost a dead letter.

I can quite see that if Jews have lived among the Slovaks and the Rumanians without sharing their separatist tendency, but feeling themselves part of the larger conception of Hungary, the rending away from Hungary of territories containing such patriotic Hungarian Jews will constitute another of the many Jewish tragedies, and that this will be accentuated if the claim is warranted that it is Jewish energy which has economically developed the territories in question. Nevertheless, the general feeling would be that the Jews must be sacrificed like any other Hungarian minorities that happen to be in the parts to be absorbed into other States. The re-partition of Europe on the basis of "The Principle of Nationalities"—a basis in my own opinion of dubious justice in cases where there is no oppression—must necessarily lead to many grievances, since populations are not distributed symmetrically.

In so far, however, as your alarm arises from the fear of being thrown into worse conditions by the decisions of the Peace Conference, I do not think it is well grounded. You must not forget that the Jewish cause has been allowed representation at the Peace Conference, and that a capable English Committee in particular, with the distinguished publicist, Mr. Lucien Wolf, as its guiding spirit, has its seat in Paris, with the object of obtaining guarantees for the full and equal rights of Jewish citizens in any and every territory, rights which the Peace Conference, for its part, is anxious to establish.

Although, therefore, there must necessarily be a disruption in your national life, your graver apprehensions, will, I trust, not be realised; while for those who may find themselves discontented in a new environment, there may be the possibility of emigrating to an increasingly Jewish Palestine.

Regretting that I can give you no more cheering a reply.

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

ISRAEL ZANGWILL.

The Elections to the Polish Constituent Assembly.

COPENHAGEN [F.O.C.]

The restriction imposed on voters who did not declare themselves as being of Polish nationality, but simply citizens of the new State, compelling them to vote only in the electoral district where they were born, has had the effect of disfranchising large numbers of Jews who insisted that they were of Jewish nationality and could not travel to vote in their native places.

The results point to a heavy defeat of the Assimilation Party. The Bund also fared badly. At Warsaw, the People's Party, owing to the personal popularity of its leader, M. N. Prilutzky, scored the first place; 28,551 votes were cast for that Party, 18,604 votes for the ticket of the Jewish National Council and the Zionists, and 13,347 votes for the Orthodox Faction. MM. Prilutzky and Hirshorn were elected to represent the People's Party, and M. Greenbaum the Zionists. It is feared, however, that M. Prilutzky's election may be annulled on the ground of alleged irregularities with respect to his fulfilment of the regulations concerning the place of birth of the candidates. The Polish authorities are particularly anxious to exclude M. Prilutzky from the Assembly, as they are familiar with his speeches at the Warsaw Municipality and his severe indictment against the anti-Semitism of the officials.

At Lodz, the Jewish National Council ticket (in which the Zionists everywhere predominate) received 16,262 votes, and Dr. Rosenblat was returned. The Orthodox Party scored 12,748 votes, and M. Halperin was elected.

At Cracow, the Zionists polled 10,091 votes, and returned Dr. Thon. All the candidates of the Assimilators with 1,765 votes, the Bundists with 565 votes, and the Poalei-Zionists with 361 votes, were defeated.

The Zionist and National Council candidate, M. Weinziher, was returned at Bendin, and the Orthodox spokesman, M. Perelmut, was elected at Lublin. In addition, Drs. Rosenfeld and Shiffer were chosen to represent the Poalé-Zionists, the former in Russian Poland and the latter in Western Galicia. Dr. Rosenfeld, however, died from influenza after the elections.

The following are also typical instances of the voting results: At Siedlece, the Zionist and National Council candidates polled 1,626 votes, the Bund 1,144 votes, the Orthodox Party 983 votes, the People's Party 270 votes, and the Poalé-Zionists 339 votes. At Kieltce, the National Council of Zionists' ticket scored 3,120 votes, the Orthodox Party 1,496 votes, the Poalé-Zionists 396 votes, and the People's Party 39 votes. At Lomza, the National Council and Zionist candidates polled 2,462 votes, the Poalé-Zionist 627 votes, the Bund 103 votes, and the People's Party 7 votes. At Vlozlavek, the National Council and Zionist candidates had 4,300 votes, the Orthodox 950 votes, the Assimilators 220 votes, and the People's Party 14 votes.

The Warsaw Municipal Elections.

A telegram from Warsaw gives the following results of the Municipal Elections recently held at Warsaw: National Democrats, 61 seats; Socialists, 28 seats; Jews, 27 seats.—*Reuter.*

Polish Bishops and the Pogroms.

ZURICH [F.O.C.]

The Bishops of Poland have issued a Manifesto imploring the public to abandon the pogrom tactics against the Jews. Whilst emphasising the necessity of keeping the Catholic Church predominant in the State, they condemn acts of violence against the Jews.

Pogrom in Bohemia.

COPENHAGEN [F.O.C.]

Clothing establishments owned by Jews were plundered by a crowd of rioters at Neuhaus (Bohemia). A few Christian Labour Leaders endeavoured to pacify the mob and induce them to disperse, but they were themselves ill-treated and had to beat a hasty retreat before the onslaught of the crowd.

The Rev. Isidore Harris on "The Message of Ruskin."

Preaching last Sabbath at Berkeley Street, on Exodus xxxvi., the Rev. Isidore Harris said that they were in the midst of reading about the construction of the Tabernacle. Many people found those chapters unedifying, and they wondered why we continued reading them. But perhaps if they read them more attentively, there might dawn on them a new light, and they would see that these sections of Exodus were full of spiritual and practical instruction for our time. They suggest that all labour is a sacred thing, that everything produced by human toil should contribute to the welfare of mankind and help to make the world more beautiful. Is not this the lesson which mankind needs to learn to-day, when Labour tends to lose sight of the higher purposes for which it toils, and what should be a sacred task is defeated by passion and every base motive? We are in the midst of an industrial conflict which threatens disaster to the human race. On the one hand, we are bidden to rejoice over the setting-up of a League of Nations whose purpose is to build a new world from which war will gradually disappear; on the other we see the nations composing this League riven from top to base by internal factions and engaged in an internecine strife which paralyses all recuperative activity. All this had come about because men's eyes were blinded to the ideals of human service suggested and pourtrayed in the story of the construction of the Tabernacle.

A fortnight ago they were commemorating the centenary of the birth of John Ruskin, and were then reminded of the message which Ruskin taught his generation and bequeathed to our own. It was the same message that speaks forth to us from the sacred record—that Art is not a separate activity, but a quality, a virtue of all things that man makes with his hands. Where that is not, there is something wrong with the spirit in which man works. Ruskin saw the connection between man and his work, saw that the work, when good, is personal; and he saw that the bad art of his own age was work pretending to be personal when it was not. He elaborated this thesis in his famous chapter on "The Nature of Gothic" in *The Stones of Venice*. A student of the works of Ruskin who is also familiar with his Bible comes to perceive that the lessons he formulated reflect the teaching of Exodus in regard to the spirit in which the Israelites laboured to construct a sanctuary. Nor is this surprising, considering that Ruskin himself was a close student of Scripture. From his early childhood he had been accustomed to read the Bible through from cover to cover, and when he had finished, to commence the sacred volume over again. When Ruskin turned to Political Economy, he showed that the art of acquiring riches cannot be divorced from the science of social ethics. As he expressed it, "the presence of a wise population implies the search for felicity as well as for food."

That we may attain to this felicity, he tells us what are the principles upon which industry should be based. The purpose of industry is service, to supply men with the material means of a good life; and service is rendered by means of association. Service and Association are the two ideas underlying the story of the Tabernacle; and it is from the lack of recognition of these two principles that the industrial world is suffering to-day. The word עבודה Service occurs frequently in these Exodus records. And the principle of Association finds its culminating expression in the words ויהי המשכן אחד, "and the Tabernacle became one." It was a united effort, to which all classes of the Community had contributed according to their ability. The spirit in which they laboured was the spirit of Religion, and it is only Religion which will heal the world's sorrows by deepening the sense of brotherhood among men.

IN THE COMMUNAL ARMCHAIR.—*Continued from previous page.*

advantages that have accrued through it to nothing so much as to precisely the whole conception of our "orthodox" Judaism? This none ought to be more anxious to recognise than those of us who prefer to tread the old paths.

THUS in these times of difficulty and perplexity, when controversy tends to blind and confuse, I do not turn over my money to see whether "Heads" are to win or "Tails" to lose, nor do I run to a Bible verse in order to try and extract from it a message as to the future. It is sufficient for me, when the difficulty and perplexity are communal, to turn back to the communal records of little more than half a century ago and to learn the inevitable lesson to be read from them. The record there unfolded almost invariably tends to give a better and truer, and therefore clearer and less harassing perspective of our doubts and dilemmas. It makes it all the easier to choose a right course, amid the storm of sentiment and passion in which for the moment we find ourselves involved.

Jews' Temporary Shelter.

MR. HERMANN LANDAU ON THE LEAGUE OF BRITISH JEWS.

The annual meeting of the Jews' Temporary Shelter was held on Sunday at the Institution, Leman Street.

Mr. HERMANN LANDAU, Q.B.E., the President, in moving the adoption of the annual report, said that the work of the Shelter during the past year was set out very amply in the report. In regard to the work for the Belgian refugees a special report would be presented, reviewing the work not only at the Shelter but also at the other centres in Poland Street and North London. The other day a friend of his had congratulated him on the ground that all his worries would be over after the war. He meant that the Shelter would be shut up by reason of the fact that England was going to build a Chinese Wall round its shores and would not permit anybody to come here. From his fifty years' experience of the East End of London and of England generally, he could say that this idea was too ridiculous for words. All the agitation previously about restrictions had only resulted in one thing. It had created a mercantile marine for Germany. No one knew better than himself that even a hint at restriction here had given German shipping companies an opportunity of charging much more for their passages to all parts of the world and throwing every possible obstacle in the way of Eastern European oversea traffic proceeding by way of England as had previously been the case. He warned the League of British Jews that it would be the greatest possible disaster to England to impose such restrictions as these people would like to see. None the less, it was most extraordinary to find magistrates, chairmen of Tribunals and literary hacks making most rude, insulting remarks about foreigners generally, and especially about Jews. As he had said, he had had half a century's experience amongst the Jews in East London, and he thought that ought to give him a greater opportunity of true judgment than that possessed by some of the people to whom he had alluded. They had been accused of not joining the Forces as readily as Britishers. They knew that a great many had joined, and they also knew that they had done most useful war work. The East End Jews had worked day and night making khaki and fur jackets for the troops. Many had paid with their lives for the strain induced by this over-work. That was altogether ignored. In regard to the League of British Jews, he would say that they learned history in order to avoid the mistakes of their forefathers. What happened at Bordeaux when the Jews of Alsace and Lorraine had been terribly treated by the then Government? They sent a deputation to Paris in which they represented that they were quite different from the Jews of Lorraine. This attitude so angered the Bordeaux Christians that they slaughtered them with axes. That was his

WARNING TO THE LEAGUE OF BRITISH JEWS.

They wished to dissociate themselves from the rest of Jewry and regarded themselves as no longer belonging to them. He was sorry to see Mr. Claude Montefiore among them. Mr. Montefiore was a most lovable but also a most gullible man, and he was under the thumb of certain paid officials. He noticed that recently a chairman of a Tribunal had had before him a Jew who happened to be suffering from tuberculosis, and he asked why such people were allowed to come here. This showed a lamentable ignorance. The question of the health of Jewish immigrants had been discussed in 1887 in the House of Commons, and in 1905. At both of those enquiries he had been present, and he had been asked to give evidence. At the latter Committee he gave some statistics on the health of the people passing through the Shelter, and he remembered the anger with which Lord James of Hereford addressed him, by saying, "Mr. Landau, you are trifling with this Committee by telling us that you have not had a single case of illness among the 26,000 immigrants who have passed through the Shelter. Take 26,000 of the healthiest people in England, and there will be a certain percentage of illness among them." "That may be," he had replied, "but I am here to tell you the exact truth, and this is the truth. If you do not believe me, I do not wish to tender any further evidence." When the report came out in large print there was an apology to him. The Commission stated that they had made every possible enquiry, and found his statement correct. How had they ascertained these facts? They had had enquiries made at every hospital and infirmary in the East End, and had asked every practising doctor whether he had ever been called to the Shelter for any case of illness. In short, they had resorted to every form of inquisition to nail him down, but without success. That showed that the Jewish immigrants arrived here in a very healthy state. If they then became tuberculous they must ascribe it to other causes—to bad housing and the conditions under which labour was carried on here. These were matters which the country itself could remedy, and were not the fault of the immigrant. He had always been an optimist, and he hoped to remain an optimist to the last, as far as his people were concerned. He had no fear that England was going to do anything which would oppress the Jewish people. England—and this was forgotten by the League of British Jews—and the English people were a Bible-loving land and nation, and he was sure that after the war saner views would prevail. It was impossible for the Shelter to print in its report a full record of its beneficent work. Only those working in the Shelter understood what an enormous amount of human work was accomplished. He hoped, when it should please God to call him hence, his successors would view the work with his eyes, and carry it on in the same spirit as in the past.

Mr. J. SCHWARZSCHILD seconded the motion for the adoption of the report, which was carried.

Mr. I. LANDAU, in moving the election of the Hon. Officers, urged that the leaders of British Jewry should be prepared to counter an anti-alien agitation.

The Hon. Officers were re-elected, with the following Committee: Messrs. E. Barnett, J. Gluckstein, H. Goodman, A. Kopetzky, I. Landau, Marcel Landau, E. Mainz, C. G. Montefiore, Mark Moses, E. H. Schiff, R. Schlesinger, Albert Schwarzschild, B. Sharp, A. M. Wartski, and A. M. Woolf.

The Ladies' Committee was also re-elected.

The report, which covers the period of two years to October 31st, 1918, states in part:—

The normal work of the Institution has been greatly reduced owing to the practical stoppage of emigrant traffic as a result of the war, but the Shelter staff was employed in tending to the needs of Jewish refugees on behalf of the Jewish War Refugees Committee. The protective work at the various railway termini of the metropolis was continued by the Shelter Officers as in previous years. A number of families and cases of single persons who had found their way to London from either the provinces or abroad, received every possible care and attention. Besides the war refugees, who are being supported out of special funds at the disposal of the Jewish War Refugees Committee, 114 cases not in this category were assisted entirely out of the Shelter funds. During the two years the sum of £659 was distributed by way of assistance and £357 in advances, besides contributions that were granted towards the purchase of passage tickets to enable some of the Shelter charges to rejoin their families across the Atlantic and elsewhere. During the period under review, the Shelter has been continuously in contact with kindred institutions here and abroad with most satisfactory results. The Committee are pleased to record that invaluable assistance in this direction was again given gratuitously by the Anglo-Jewish and Yiddish Press of the Metropolis by their publishing the lists of lost relatives which were furnished to them by the Shelter from time to time. Although the visits to the institution by the Ladies' Committee were fewer during the period covered by this report, the domestic affairs of the Shelter were conducted most satisfactorily, thanks to the efficiency introduced by that Committee in previous years and owing largely to the indefatigable attention given by Mrs. Lionel Barnett.

Westminster Jews' School.

THE REV. GERALD FRIEDLANDER'S CRITICISMS.

The annual meeting was held on Wednesday. Mr. C. G. MONTEFIORE, the President, presided. The balance-sheet and report were submitted. The Treasurer, Mr. PHILIP WALEY, announced a deficit of £180 for the past financial year. Mr. Waley pointed out that in the coming year the deficit would be still larger. They required a sum of £150 more per year. Mr. Montefiore said that the reason of their deficit was that they had to pay teachers for the extra religion classes. As these classes formed the *raison d'être* of the school he felt that it was a great pity that through the falling off of their subscriptions they should have to work under a deficit.

The Rev. GERALD FRIEDLANDER suggested that, as a memorial to the late Mr. Louis Davidson, to whose death the report referred, a "Louis Davidson prize" be instituted.

The report and balance-sheet having been adopted, the President was unanimously re-elected. Captain Davidson, son of the late Mr. Louis Davidson, was elected a vice-president, and the other honorary officers and committee were re-elected.

Mr. MONTEFIORE said he had before him a resolution by the Rev. Gerald Friedlander asking that a sub-committee be formed to inquire into the reason why he (Mr. Friedlander) was recently refused permission to visit the girls' class by the headmistress, Miss Heilbron. The chairman said that he did not recognise or admit the accuracy of Mr. Friedlander's statement.

The Rev. GERALD FRIEDLANDER related how he had sought permission of Miss Heilbron to visit the girls' class. This permission Miss Heilbron had refused, saying that she could give no reason for her refusal, but referring him to the Foundation Managers of the School. Subsequently he and Miss Heilbron had a conversation which related to a little brochure written by Mr. Montefiore and Capt. Basil Henriques. This latter conversation Mr. Friedlander understood Miss Heilbron to wish to be private. He therefore saw no reason why he could not make public (which he did in a letter to the JEWISH CHRONICLE of February 7th) the incident of the first part of his interview with Miss Heilbron. He now understood Miss Heilbron to have stated that she refused him permission to visit the classes *subsequent* to his conversation to her, and because in it he gave her to understand that he intended to question some of the girls on their having attended the Sabbath services at Hill Street. He desired to assert his right to visit the classes as a subscriber and a member of the schools, and also as a Jewish minister. He was prepared to withdraw his resolution if the Chairman would give him an undertaking that the privilege would be restored to him.

Mr. MONTEFIORE said that to the best of his belief, Mr. Friedlander's statement was inaccurate. He felt bound to say that he had never had reason to doubt the accuracy of Miss Heilbron's statements. Her version of the interview was that Mr. Friedlander asked for permission to go round the classes for the particular purpose of ascertaining from the girls how many of them attended service at Hill Street on the previous Sabbath. She alleged that the private conversation referred to by Mr. Friedlander *preceded* the request to go round the classes. It was a very serious thing for a Headmistress to allow an inquiry of this kind in the neutral field of the classroom. Miss Heilbron was, therefore, perfectly justified in referring Mr. Friedlander to the Managers. Mr. Montefiore asked why, even supposing Mr. Friedlander's version of the story to be correct, he had not complained to the Managers and given them a chance of rebuking Miss Heilbron, before writing to the JEWISH CHRONICLE.

Mr. FRIEDLANDER said that he acted as he did because of his having heard of the fact that Miss Lazarus had pursuaded several girls to attend Hill Street.

Mr. MONTEFIORE said that he regarded it as an error on Miss Lazarus' part that she did, on the occasion of a nature class she held, invite some of the children who were interested to attend the Confirmation Service at Hill Street, in each case having first obtained the parents' permission. Miss Lazarus admitted that she was wrong in her action. The point at issue, however, and which, in view of Mr. Friedlander's resolution, they must consider, was the discrepancy between the two statements of Mr. Friedlander and Miss Heilbron.

Miss HEILBRON, who was then admitted to the meeting, upheld her original contention, and Mr. Friedlander adhered to his.

Mr. MONTEFIORE said that if he did not feel that Mr. Friedlander was animated by a desire to induce the children to attend one kind of synagogue service and not another, he would willingly undertake to tear up the resolution, and restore to Mr. Friedlander the right to visit the school as he desired. The whole trouble had arisen because of the discrimination between service and service.

The Rev. GERALD FRIEDLANDER thereupon gave an undertaking not to discriminate in any way, in his inducing the children to attend synagogue service.

The matter then dropped.

Alleged Synagogue Bribery.

From the Rev. GERALD FRIEDLANDER, 35, Gordon Square, W.C. 1.

[TO THE EDITOR.]

SIR,—I am grateful to Miss Lindo for her valuable evidence, proving up to the hilt my statement that the children attending the Westminster Jews' Free School were being influenced to attend the Sabbath service at Miss Montagu's club. Whether it be moral and religious to try to do propaganda work on behalf of the club services at the Children's Play Hour is a question I will leave to your readers to decide. The Westminster Jews' Free School children have their play centre at the West Central Girls' Club, as, unfortunately, the School has not the proper accommodation for this purpose.

With reference to the alleged synagogue bribery, I must most emphatically repudiate Miss Lindo's grave accusation.

At my classes the marks do *not* include those for attendance at divine service. Moreover, we have not had a prize distribution for two years owing to the war. In former years I have given an *extra* prize to a child who attended Sabbath service regularly during the year. I have never withheld, or threatened to withhold, prizes if the children did not attend my synagogue. In the past I have awarded many prizes to children who did *not* attend my synagogue services at all. The children were not, however, incorrect in speaking about marks for attendance at synagogue. I do not give such marks at all, but they have been given at the Westminster Jews' Free School, where formerly prizes were also awarded for synagogue attendance.

PERSE SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE

Master of the Jewish House:—I. H. HERSCH, M.A.

Fourteenth Wrangler and Late Senior Scholar of Caius College.

PROSPECTUS MAY BE HAD FROM HILLEL HOUSE, CAMBRIDGE.

Miss Montagu on Judaism.

From Dr. ISRAEL ABRAHAMS, M.A., Cambridge.

[To the Editor.]

Sir,—In my former letter I recorded a Cambridge incident. I will now narrate a London experience. When I was a member of an orthodox congregation, my neighbour, Mr. X., used to visit the synagogue regularly once a year, arriving late and departing early. Time came when the minister made certain modest proposals (all of them adopted) for modifications in the Sabbath service. Mr. X. broke his habit of a strictly annual appearance in the synagogue precincts, by turning up in the Vestry to vote against the changes. "But," said I, "you never attend the Sabbath services. Why should you try to prevent those of us who *do* attend, from reading an additional passage from the Bible in English?" He replied: "No, I never come, and I don't intend to come, for I go to business on Saturdays. But I like to feel that, though I am not there, all is going on in the quaint, old-fashioned way. I will not tolerate any tampering with orthodoxy."

Now, according to the Chief Rabbi, anyone who satirises this naive insincerity is making a "venomous" attack on "historical Judaism." At all events, he persists in bringing this charge against Miss Montagu. And how does he support his indictment?

He himself now reveals how this has come about. He cites some sentences from Miss Montagu, puts a full stop where she puts a comma, and then omits just the very words which make it perfectly clear that she was alluding not to "historical Judaism" at all, but to the caricature of it which contents men more or less like Mr. X., and which is responsible for much of the failure of Judaism to exert its old driving power as a force in our lives. With your permission I will continue the quotation where the Chief Rabbi breaks it off.

> It was a dead, outworn garment, a misfit, *which we looked at critically, and then put away w th tender care; putting it right out of reach, where no thieving hands could touch it, but only getting it out once or twice a year, just to smile at its queer, inappropriate shape.*

The Chief Rabbi puts a full stop at the word "misfit," and leaves out all the italicised words! But it was precisely those words that enabled me to explain Miss Montagu's real intention. She was speaking ironically of people in whose hearts the fine old Judaism no longer abides, who take the name of orthodoxy in vain, and who feel no impulse to replace their sham by something genuine, be it a genuine Liberalism or a genuine Conservatism. I wrote without any consultation of her, she saw no word of my letter before she read it in your columns, but she promptly assured me that I had understood her perfectly. She was amazed at the interpretation placed on her words, finding it hard to imagine how anyone could suppose that she would attack the true orthodox Judaism. *She* of all people!

She needs no defence from me. There have been few more affecting and effective incidents in recent Anglo-Jewish history than the loving letters, written one after the other, by those who were able to bear personal testimony to what Miss Montagu has done for them. She has brought Judaism into their lives. What finer vindication could be conceived?

But though no defence of mine is necessary, especially after my former letter, I do not shrink from dealing again with the Chief Rabbi's second count. He persists in applying the epithet "semi-Christian" to ideas which are completely Jewish. Miss Montagu, like Mr. Montefiore and myself, is getting used to this favourite controversial weapon of our censors. The weapon is used so often that its edge has grown rather blunt. When the Jewish Religious Union was started, we were told from the conservative side that we had introduced Christian phrases into our prayer-book. Of course it was an utterly unfounded suggestion, but when brought to book, one of our critics complained that we had included a hymn beginning "Rock of Ages," a most Christian phrase, the opening of a well-known church hymn. The phrase happens to be found in a famous Hebrew prayer, to say nothing of its Biblical analogues. But time has brought a curious revenge. The self-same hymn, with the self-same suspicious phraseology, is included in the Khaki Prayer Book, issued under the present Chief Rabbi's authority!

So I do not despair of finding one day all of Miss Montagu's phrases annexed as truly Jewish by their present assailants. For, as I proved, every one of the phrases was derived from great Jewish teachers. "Accidental resemblances," Dr. Hertz calls them. They are, on the contrary, absolute identities. But let us test the one point on which Dr. Hertz particularises. He quotes Miss Montagu's utterance: "It is through individual communion that we find our authority for the conduct of life." This, says the Chief Rabbi, is "more than semi-Christian," it is "utterly un-Jewish." Judaism proclaims that "the Torah is our authority for the conduct of life." But at once the further question arises; "What is our authority for the Torah?" Our ancient Rabbis did ask themselves this question. The philosophers took up their answer. From them we can now formulate it in terms which have enabled Judaism to weather the storm, raised by modern problems as to the authority of Scripture.

What was the answer of the ancient Rabbis? The authority of the Torah, the very efficacy of the Theophany depends, as it were, on man's admission and declaration of the Divine Kingship. And, as Dr. Schechter expresses it, God's Kingship is "based on men's knowledge of Him, and their realisation of His nearness." This is sound Jewish doctrine.

Jewish philosophers expressed the same great truth in their own way. They took an exquisite text and refilled it with their conception of our religion. Nearing his end, David spoke thus: "And thou, Solomon my son, know thou the God of thy father, and serve him with a perfect heart and a willing mind." This verse was the darling of Jewish moralists, and we share their favouritism. For it can be made to mean so much! Verily, God is God of thy father—the more lovable to thee becaused thy father loved Him. Thy father knew Him, and that knowledge helps thee to know. But *thou*, thou also, must know Him for thyself, and knowing Him, render service. The knowledge of God is thus the first thing to be sought, it is the precedent to service; it is the support of the moral life when morality becomes religious. And so this knowledge of God, or as we (gladly adopting from the Jewish mystics the language of *prayer*), preferentially say, this communion with God, may be fairly described as the foundation on which stands the Torah as a unique and glorious superstructure.

Modern Judaism is taking up, and restating in newer terms, this old Jewish conception. To call it mere antinomianism, *i.e.*, opposition to the Torah, is to misconstrue it. The very opposite is the fact. What it really does is to use conscience and reason to discover the varying values of the Biblical strata, thereby saving the whole from overthrow. Does not every student know the blows on blows that have been dealt at the belief in the inspiration of the Bible, by science, by archeology, by literary criticism, by philosophical scepticism, in short by the whole secularising tendency of our times? To tell us, as the Chief Rabbi does, that Judaism rests on the authority of the Torah, without further telling us on what authority the Torah rests, is to repeat the old myth which represented the earth as standing on a tortoise. *But what did the tortoise stand on?* The myth gave no reply. But with the inspiration of the Torah we are on no mythical ground. The basis is the witness to Revelation in our own souls. If we find the witness there, we save the Torah, despite all onslaughts of scepticism. If we fail to find the witness, then are we in utter darkness. Miss Montagu, as an exponent of Liberal Judaism, demands of us to seek this witness. "Seek Me and live," cries the prophet. And we are finding Him. Thank God, day by day the belief in inspiration is strengthening among us Liberals. This is due to the fact that we throw the test of authority inwards, where it belongs. And as our belief in the inspiration of the Bible quickens, so does our desire for a corporate organisation which shall enshrine the belief. We do not end where we begin. We begin in individualism, we end in the community.

It is here that Mysticism is so helpful. Liberal Judaism conceives of a living tradition growing out of individual experience of God's reality. So Jeremiah bade us first each write the new Covenant in his own heart, and then, on this firm personal foundation, erect the edifice of a true community. Now this idea of a living tradition is mystical. Indeed, all types of Judaism are now receiving reinforcement from Mysticism. The "cultural" Zionist speaks of the "Jewish Consciousness"—an equally mystical conception. Similarly, the older Jewish idea of a personified Keneseth Israel (very inadequately rendered "Congregation of Israel") was also essentially mystical.

The Chief Rabbi quotes a passage from Dr. Schechter, in which he disparages Mysticism. I could quote many such passages. But Dr. Schechter was a man of moods. It was he who reintroduced Jewish Mysticism to us Liberals. At Mr. Montefiore's instigation, and under his consistent encouragement and help, Dr. Schechter wrote his first famous address on the Saints known as Chassidim. The Baal Shem's religion, beautiful despite its extravagances, reconciled many of us to Judaism, or, rather, gave our ailing faith a refreshing tonic. It replaced a certain conventional acquiescence by an enthusiastic devotion. It gave us the mystic fire in place of the rational ice. Dr. Schechter, I repeat, was a man of moods. "I confess," said he, "that there was a time when I loved the Chassidim, as there was a time when I hated them." What then? Let me try, he went on, to continue to love the good and hate the bad in them. What the good and the bad are, I will try to analyse elsewhere.

For I do not care to continue the discussion with Mr. Friedlander. He is so full of vagaries that the subject had best be treated without relation to him. He lives, as a theologian, from hand to mouth, When Mr. Montefiore and I admired—as we do admire—certain fine sayings in the New Testament, Mr. Friedlander exclaimed: "These sayings are all Jewish; none of them is Christian." When, on the other hand, we admire—as we do admire—certain fine sayings of the Jewish mystics, he cries: "None of them is Jewish; all of them are Christian." So I will expound my views independently of him, trying to keep a juster balance. It may interest readers to know that I am writing a treatise on the *Imitation of God*, in which some of the subjects now under discussion must naturally receive such treatment as I am qualified to give them. I will only add that one of those subjects, the Biblical phrase, "the Image of God," which Mr. Friedlander finds simple, puzzled Jewish commentators not a little.

Of course, there is good and bad in Mysticism. Of course, Liberals are glad of competent criticism and warning. Of course, there is need for caution in formulating old truths in new terms. But there is also need for open-mindedness. Rabbi Meir was blamed because he adopted good doctrine from a heretic. His conduct was defended by the noble Talmudic panegyric, "Rabbi Meir found a pomegranate. He ate the inside and threw away the husk." That is exactly what Jews of all schools must do with Mysticism. It is certainly what Miss Montagu is doing.

February 24th.

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REFERENCES.

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JEWS AND CIVIL RIGHTS.

MEMORIALS TO THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The following Memorials have been addressed by Mr. Lucien Wolf, acting on behalf of the Joint Committee of the Board of Deputies and the Anglo-Jewish Association, to the Peace Conference :—

I.

Hotel Chatham,
19, Rue Daunou, Paris.
February 21st, 1919.

To Their Excellencies,
The President and Members.
of the Peace Conference.

The undersigned, duly authorised by the instructions of the Presidents of the Joint Foreign Committee of the Board of Deputies of British Jews and the Anglo-Jewish Association, under date of December 13th, 1918, has the honour to submit the following communication to their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of the Great Powers now assembled in Paris :—

Since 1814 it has been a fixed tradition of European Statecraft to attach certain moral conditions, relating more especially to Civil and Religious Liberty, to all creations of new States or other changes of political geography sanctioned by the concert of the Great Powers. These conditions have been enlarged or modified to suit the circumstances of the times or the requirements of special cases, but in substance they have remained unchanged. The present Peace Conference, engaged on a great work of political and territorial reconstruction in Europe will assuredly desire to reformulate these conditions, as part and parcel of the moral basis of the Treaty of Peace.

Accordingly the undersigned begs most respectfully to submit to their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of the Great Powers, the following draft of an Article to be inserted in each chapter of the Treaty which deals with the creation of a new, or the enlargement of an old State in Eastern Europe and Western Asia, or with any other case in which such conditions of good Government may appear to be necessary :—

"All persons born in the territories forming the Kingdom (or Republic) of ——— who do not claim to be subjects of Foreign States, and all subjects of the States to which those territories formerly belonged, who are permanently domiciled in those territories, and who do not desire to retain their present nationality, shall be deemed to be citizens of the ——— State and shall enjoy equal political and civil rights, without distinction of race, language or religion.

"The freedom and outward exercise of all forms of worship shall be assured to all persons belonging to the ——— State, as well as to foreigners, and no hindrance shall be offered either to the hierarchical organisation of the different communions, or to their relations with their spiritual chiefs.

"All religious and cultural minorities in ——— shall be secured, on a footing of equality, in the autonomous management of their religious, educational, charitable, and other cultural institutions, provided always that the ——— language shall be made an obligatory subject of instruction in their schools.

"Differences of race or religious creed shall not be alleged against any person as a ground for exclusion or incapacity in matters relating to admission to public employments, functions and honours, or to public schools, universities and educational endowments, and the exercise of the various professions and industries in any locality whatever.

"The subjects and citizens of all the Powers, traders or others, shall be treated in ——— without distinction of creed, race, or language, on a footing of perfect equality.

"Any persons or communities who may suffer from the non-observance of any of the provisions of this article shall have the right to submit their complaints to the Executive Committee of the League of Nations, and to seek the protection of that body."

Should their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of the Great Powers entertain this proposal, the undersigned is instructed to suggest that it shall be referred to a Special Commission in the same way as territorial questions are now being dealt with by the Conference. The Joint Foreign Committee will, in that case, be prepared to submit to the Council of the Great Powers, or to the Special Commission, or both, the full case for such of the proposals contained in the above Draft Article as involve changes in the similar formula adopted by the Congress of Berlin in 1878. They will also be prepared to submit supplementary articles dealing with the special requirements of religious, racial, and cultural minorities in cases not covered by the above general formula.

For the further elucidation of the questions raised in the above Draft Article the undersigned begs to enclose the following documents :— (1) Copy of a Memorial addressed to the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour by the Joint Foreign Committee on December 2nd, 1918, with annexures; (2) A volume of Diplomatic Texts relating to the International Aspects of the Jewish Question.

(Signed) LUCIEN WOLF,
Secretary and Special Delegate *ad interim* of the Joint Foreign Committee of the Board of Deputies of British Jews and the Anglo-Jewish Association.

NOTE.—The Joint Foreign Committee is the only body elected to deal with Foreign Affairs on behalf of the Anglo-Jewish Community. Through its parent bodies it represents all the leading Jewish congregations and other societies in the British Empire with a membership of about 80,000, the majority of whom are heads of families. Its Delegation to the Peace Conference consists of Sir Stuart M. Samuel, Bart., and Lord Rothschild for the Board of Deputies, and Claude G. Montefiore, Esq., and Lord Swaythling for the Anglo-Jewish Association.

II.

RIGHTS OF JEWS IN RUMANIA.*

[TRANSLATION.]

Delegation of Jews
of the British Empire,
Paris, 21st February, 1919.

To the President and Members of the Peace Conference.

At the sitting of the Berlin Congress on the 1st of July, 1878, M. Waddington, First Plenipotentiary of France, proposed that "the same conditions of political and religious order indicated for Serbia shall be equally imposed on the Rumanian State."

In explaining this motion, M. Waddington declared with precision, that his object was to have conferred on the Jews of Rumania identical rights with those of Rumanians of the Christian religion.

When, at the sitting of the 10th of July, reading was given to the text of Art XLIV., which established "that in Rumania the distinction of religious beliefs and confessions shall not be used against anyone as a motive for exclusion or incapacity as regards the enjoyment of civil and political rights," Count de Launay, one of the Italian plenipotentiaries, "with the object of preventing any misunderstanding," proposed the insertion of the following phrase:

"The Jews of Rumania, in so far as they do not belong to a foreign nationality, acquire full right of Rumanian nationality."

Prince Bismarck opposed the vote on this motion, considering it as "an attempt to go back on the principle."

Nevertheless, there could not exist any doubt of the desire of the Congress to exact from Rumania the complete emancipation of the Jews. Rumania was bound to it, but she evaded her promises, and at the moment when the war of 1914 broke out, the legal situation of the Jews was the same, more grave even than in 1878.

Knowing the intentions of the Allies on this question, and knowing

* The Copy of this Memorial was supplied to us in French.

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A Sermon for the Week.

[*Specially written for the* JEWISH CHRONICLE.]

TRIUMPH OVER DIFFICULTIES.

"Thy servant slew both the lion and the bear: and the uncircumcised Philistine shall be as one of them, seeing he hath defied the armies of the living God. David said, moreover, the Lord that delivered me out of the paw of the lion and out of the paw of the bear, he will deliver me out of the hand of this Philistine."—1 Samuel, xvii., 36, 37.

Great as David's courage proved itself in meeting the giant Goliath, he had shown no small courage in a previous contest. We are not considering, for the moment, his encounter with the lion and the bear, but the world-battle in which he had to engage with his brothers and with King Saul. First he had to contend with his own brothers, especially Eliab, who derided the idea of his being equal to such a task. The youth, he thought, was fitter to take care of sheep than to mingle in the battle. David met this charge in the wisest way. He answered with a few soft words, and then turned away. He did not continue to argue, for in such a contest to multiply words is to increase ill-feeling, and he who is first silent is the conqueror. He restrained himself, though the provocation of Eliab's speech was severe, and [illegible] man who restrains his

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umphantly from

"... OF FRIGHTFUL MAGNITUDE,

which threatened it at one time with overwhelming disaster. England arrayed itself against the mightiest foe that ever sought to compass its ruin. All the odds were against it, and yet, with Divine help, she overcame every obstacle, and is to-day victorious. But now we are faced with dangers no less formidable. We have won the war, but new foes spring up to assail us at every turn. The red flag of revolution waves over many a once-peaceful capital, one community after another is falling a prey to the hydra-headed monster of anarchy. Everywhere there is labour unrest, and the struggle for existence grows daily more fierce. The outlook is dark indeed, and fills us with natural anxiety. It has prompted a statesman of the Central Powers to express himself in words of dire despair: "The earth is shaking under our feet, and perhaps in a short time will collapse." And a famous Dean, who is wont to indulge in gloomy prophecies, is full of pessimistic foreboding. He sees no future for the people of these islands, or for the human race. What are we to reply to such fears? We answer that gigantic as are our present troubles, we shall overcome them as we surmounted difficulties no less formidable in the past. Everything depends upon *the spirit* in which we confront our foes. If we go into the battle faint-hearted, we may indeed suffer defeat. But if, like Israel's royal warrior, we march forward with confidence in the Divine help, we shall not be disappointed. If only we will bring ourselves to acknowledge: "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us," we shall find that the Lord's hand has not grown short. We have to preserve our courage, and to face the present and the future with equanimity. But we cannot do either if we have no faith in a Higher Power who overrules evil for good and distils blessing for His creatures out of misfortune. David was inspired by such a faith. It not only nerved his muscle to sling with a sure aim the stone which brought the Philistine blasphemer low, but to that same faith we owe those imperishable songs which have fortified millions of devout souls in the hour of trouble. David's Psalter is full of this one thought that God is our salvation and fortress, a high tower in which we can take refuge. And that thought must be uppermost in our minds to-day. God helped us to win the war. He will help us to secure peace out of the present conflict of apparently irreconcilable interests. From the sevenfold adversity with which God is trying us we shall come forth a sevenfold conqueror.

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The International Zionist Conference, announced in our last issue to take place on Tuesday, was begun on Monday, in consequence of Dr. Weizmann and others being called away to Paris. The proceedings continued during Tuesday and Wednesday, and took place in private, no report being issued. The Conference was held at the Holborn Restaurant and at the First Avenue Hotel, and not at Salisbury House as originally arranged.

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As intimated in one of our Leading Notes in our last issue, we wrote on the 20th inst. to the Zionist Organisation, informing that body that we should not be disposed to publish a report of the proceedings of the Conference which was not supplied to us or vouched for by our own representative, and requesting that arrangements should be made for our representative to be present. We added that "any specific matter that may be brought before the Conference which the Conference decides shall be treated as confidential, our representative would, it goes without saying, so regard."

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The Mr. Simon named above is not Mr. Leon Simon, but Mr. Julius Simon.

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In the course of the proceedings, Dr. M. D. Eder, a member of the Palestine Commission, was present, he having recently returned from that country. He delivered a report.

Dr. Weizmann was elected a member of the Inner Actions Committee of the Zionist Organisation, in place of the late Dr. Tschlenow, and several committees were nominated for dealing with various questions connected with the Organisation.

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A PROTEST.

The following letters have been sent to us for publication by Mr. Herbert Bentwich, LL.B.:—

21, Cavendish Road West, N.W.
20th February, 1919.

DEAR MR. LANDMAN,—I was surprised to receive yesterday from Mr. S. Lipton—at third hand—a reply to the letter which I addressed to you some weeks ago on the subject of my attendance at the International Zionist Conference, and which you informed me you had sent to Mr. Hyamson as the Chairman of the Committee responsible for the arrangements.

Mr. Lipton informs me that members of the "previous" Central Committee are "not invited," and he refers me to paragraph 40 of the Statutes of the Organisation to justify this course. The paragraph in question does not bear out his statement, and there is nothing in it to support the decision which has apparently been arrived at, to ignore the Central Committee nominated at the last Congress. There has not been, nor could there be, any other Central Committee appointed since that Congress, and the suggestion that a new one can be set up now, at the instance of the present Organising Committee, is unwarranted by anything in the Statutes.

I am told that I shall be invited to the Conference as a "guest" in the capacity of member of the Political Committee, but I beg to remind you that I have claimed and been allowed to attend the meetings of that body in my

(*Continued on page 18.*)

JEWS AND CIVIL RIGHTS.

MEMORIALS TO THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The following Memorials have been addressed by Mr. Lucien Wolf, acting on behalf of the Joint Committee of the Board of Deputies and the Anglo-Jewish Association, to the Peace Conference :—

I.

Hotel Chatham,
19, Rue Daunou, Paris.
February 21st, 1919.

To Their Excellencies,
The President and Members.
of the Peace Conference.

The undersigned, duly authorised by the instructions of the Presidents of the Joint Foreign Committee of the Board of Deputies of British Jews and the Anglo-Jewish Association, under date of December 13th, 1918, has the honour to submit the following communication to their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of the Great Powers now assembled in Paris :—

Since 1814 it has been a fixed tradition of European Statecraft to attach certain moral conditions, relating more especially to Civil and Religious Liberty, to all creations of new States or other changes of political geography sanctioned by the concert of the Great Powers. These conditions have been enlarged or modified to suit the circumstances of the times or the requirements of special cases, but in substance they have remained unchanged. The present Peace Conference, engaged on a great work of political and territorial reconstruction in Europe will assuredly desire to reformulate these conditions, as part and parcel of the moral basis of the Treaty of Peace.

Accordingly the undersigned begs most respectfully to submit to their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of the Great Powers, the following draft of an Article to be inserted in each chapter of the Treaty which deals with the creation of a new, or the enlargement of an old State in Eastern Europe and Western Asia, or with any other case in which such conditions of good Government may appear to be necessary :—

"All persons born in the territories forming the Kingdom (or Republic) of ——— who do not claim to be subjects of Foreign States, and all subjects of the States to which those territories formerly belonged, who are permanently domiciled in those territories, and who do not desire to retain their present nationality, shall be deemed to be citizens of the ——— State and shall enjoy equal political and civil rights, without distinction of race, language or religion.

"The freedom and outward exercise of all forms of worship shall be assured to all persons belonging to the ——— State, as well as to foreigners, and no hindrance shall be offered either to the hierarchical organisation of the different communions, or to their relations with their spiritual chiefs.

"All religious and cultural minorities in ——— shall be secured, on a footing of equality, in the autonomous management of their religious, educational, charitable, and other cultural institutions, provided always that the ——— language shall be made an obligatory subject of instruction in their schools.

"Differences of race or religious creed shall not be alleged against any person as a ground for exclusion or incapacity in matters relating to admission to public employments, functions and honours, or to public schools, universities and educational endowments, and the exercise of the various professions and industries in any locality whatever.

"The subjects and citizens of all the Powers, traders or others, shall be treated in ——— without distinction of creed, race, or language, on a footing of perfect equality.

"Any persons or communities who may suffer from the non-observance of any of the provisions of this article shall have the right to submit their complaints to the Executive Committee of the League of Nations, and to seek the protection of that body."

Should their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of the Great Powers entertain this proposal, the undersigned is instructed to suggest that it shall be referred to a Special Commission in the same way as territorial questions are now being dealt with by the Conference. The Joint Foreign Committee will, in that case, be prepared to submit to the Council of the Great Powers, or to the Special Commission, or both, the full case for such of the proposals contained in the above Draft Article as involve changes in the similar formula adopted by the Congress of Berlin in 1878. They will also be prepared to submit supplementary articles dealing with the special requirements of religious, racial, and cultural minorities in cases not covered by the above general formula.

For the further elucidation of the questions raised in the above Draft Article the undersigned begs to enclose the following documents :— (1) Copy of a Memorial addressed to the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour by the Joint Foreign Committee on December 2nd, 1918, with annexures; (2) A volume of Diplomatic Texts relating to the International Aspects of the Jewish Question.

(Signed) LUCIEN WOLF,
Secretary and Special Delegate *ad interim* of the Joint Foreign Committee of the Board of Deputies of British Jews and the Anglo-Jewish Association.

NOTE.—The Joint Foreign Committee is the only body elected to deal with Foreign Affairs on behalf of the Anglo-Jewish Community. Through its parent bodies it represents all the leading Jewish congregations and other societies in the British Empire with a membership of about 80,000, the majority of whom are heads of families. Its Delegation to the Peace Conference consists of Sir Stuart M. Samuel, Bart., and Lord Rothschild for the Board of Deputies, and Claude G. Montefiore, Esq., and Lord Swaythling for the Anglo-Jewish Association.

II.

RIGHTS OF JEWS IN RUMANIA.*

[TRANSLATION.]

Delegation of Jews
of the British Empire,
Paris, 21st February, 1919.

To the President and Members of the Peace Conference.

At the sitting of the Berlin Congress on the 1st of July, 1878, M. Waddington, First Plenipotentiary of France, proposed that "the same conditions of political and religious order indicated for Serbia shall be equally imposed on the Rumanian State."

In explaining this motion, M. Waddington declared with precision, that his object was to have conferred on the Jews of Rumania identical rights with those of Rumanians of the Christian religion.

When, at the sitting of the 10th of July, reading was given to the text of Art XLIV., which established "that in Rumania the distinction of religious beliefs and confessions shall not be used against anyone as a motive for exclusion or incapacity as regards the enjoyment of civil and political rights," Count de Launay, one of the Italian plenipotentiaries, "with the object of preventing any misunderstanding," proposed the insertion of the following phrase:

"The Jews of Rumania, in so far as they do not belong to a foreign nationality, acquire full right of Rumanian nationality."

Prince Bismarck opposed the vote on this motion, considering it as "an attempt to go back on the principle."

Nevertheless, there could not exist any doubt of the desire of the Congress to exact from Rumania the complete emancipation of the Jews. Rumania was bound to it, but she evaded her promises, and at the moment when the war of 1914 broke out, the legal situation of the Jews was the same, more grave even than in 1878.

Knowing the intentions of the Allies on this question, and knowing that they are resolved to have the rights of the Jews recognised, the Rumanian Government thought to anticipate their initiative by publishing on the 13th January, 1919, a measure which authorises the "inhabitants of the Kingdom, being majors, without distinction of religion, and who have not enjoyed full civic rights, to demand the obtaining of these rights by giving proof that they were born in Rumania, and that they had never been subjects of a foreign State." The application must be produced by the interested person before the Tribunal, and judgment is rendered by a single Judge in the Chambre de Conseil.

In every country in Europe and in America the emancipation of the Jews has been realised by a collective act of the Sovereign Power, automatically conferring on them citizen rights. Rumania refuses to adopt this method. It intends to concede only individual naturalisations, to have each application examined separately, and to leave the solution to the free will of the Judge, deciding in the Chambre de Conseil, without even hearing the interested party. It compels the Jews to furnish a proof, almost impossible to furnish, of a negative fact—that of never having been the subject of a foreign Power.

By this abnormal procedure, and by the conditions thereby imposed, the Rumanian Government shows once again that it will not solve the Jewish question in the spirit and in the manner which Europe desires.

The Union of Native Jews, which represents the whole of Rumanian Jewry, has energetically protested against the measure of the 13th January, 1919. It declares "that the new decree is not a social law which can benefit the mass of the Jewish population. It is a law of favour solely for some privileged persons who have the time and the material resources, and it awaits a law of general emancipation for all the native Jews without any form of procedure except a simple manifestation of goodwill."

The Jews throughout the world associate themselves with this protest, and consequently they ask the Peace Conference that it should itself solve the question of the Jews in Rumania by the adoption of the following motion :—

"All Jews born or inhabiting the territory of Rumania are declared to be Rumanian citizens, with the exception of those who, inscribed on the registers of the Foreign Consulates, belong to a foreign nationality. The proof of this foreign nationality devolves on the Rumanian Government."

Receive, Messieurs the President and Plenipotentiaries, the homage of my profound respect.

(Signed) LUCIEN WOLF,
Secretary and Special Delegate *ad interim* of the Joint Foreign Committee of the Board of Deputies of British Jews and Anglo-Jewish Association.

* The Copy of this Memorial was supplied to us in French.

"JEWISH WORLD" PICTURES.

The Editor of the *Jewish World* will be pleased to consider for publication PHOTOGRAPHS of interesting PERSONALITIES or EVENTS submitted to him. Photographs used will be paid for, if payment requested on sending them, and (as well as those not used) returned to the senders if desired, but legal responsibility for keeping and sending cannot be accepted. Address: Editor, *Jewish World*, 2, Finsbury Square, London, E.C. 2.

A Sermon for the Week.

[*Specially written for the* JEWISH CHRONICLE.]

TRIUMPH OVER DIFFICULTIES.

"Thy servant slew both the lion and the bear: and the uncircumcised Philistine shall be as one of them, seeing he hath defied the armies of the living God. David said, moreover, the Lord that delivered me out of the paw of the lion and out of the paw of the bear, he will deliver me out of the hand of this Philistine."—I Samuel, xvii., 36, 37.

Great as David's courage proved itself in meeting the giant Goliath, he had shown no small courage in a previous contest. We are not considering, for the moment, his encounter with the lion and the bear, but the world-battle in which he had to engage with his brothers and with King Saul. First he had to contend with his own brothers, especially Eliab, who derided the idea of his being equal to such a task. The youth, he thought, was fitter to take care of sheep than to mingle in the battle. David met this charge in the wisest way. He answered with a few soft words, and then turned away. He did not continue to argue, for in such a contest to multiply words is to increase ill-feeling, and he who is first silent is the conqueror. He restrained himself, though the provocation of Eliab's speech was severe, and herein he won the honours of the man who restrains his spirit, and he is greater than a soldier who takes a city. Next he is brought before Saul, to enter upon a contest with a king to whom he felt loyal respect, and with a soldier who had been a man of war from his youth up, and had wrought many famous deeds. When King Saul said to him, "Thou art not able to fight with this Philistine, for thou art but a youth, and he a man of war from his youth," it must have been difficult for David to cope with so weighty a judgment. Yet he did so, answering meekly, forcibly and in all respects well: "Thy servant kept his father's sheep; and when there came a lion, or a bear, and took a lamb out of his flock, I went out after him, and smote him, and delivered it out of his mouth; and when he arose against me, I caught him by his beard, and smote him, and slew him. Thy servant smote both the lion and the bear; and this uncircumcised Philistine shall be as one of them, seeing he hath taunted the armies of the living God. The Lord hath delivered me out of the paw of the lion and out of the paw of the bear; He will deliver me out of the hand of this Philistine." David placed

FACTS AGAINST MERE OPINIONS.

and won the day. His arguments quite overcame the opposition of Saul which would have damped the enthusiasm of many, and Saul not only commissioned him to go and fight the Philistine, but he showed his faith in David by clothing him in his own royal armour. What was the pith of David's argument? He recollected that, whatever his present trial might be, he had been tried before when he was employed in keeping his father's flocks. A lion rushed upon his prey, and he had to defend his sheep. Yet the ordeal had not destroyed him, and he felt sure that another of the same kind would not do so. He remembered, too, that he had been tried frequently. He had been not only attacked by a lion, but also by a bear. He had been tried in different ways, for lions and bears do not fight exactly in the same manner, neither are they to be met precisely by the same tactics. David remembered that his trials had been of different sorts, and that in each case the battle had been hard. It was no small matter to fight hand to hand with a lion, and no child's play to rush single-handed upon a bear; and yet he had made the venture in each case and overcome both his adversaries. And on both occasions he had nothing to rely upon, but simply trusted his God. He had in his hand no sharp weapon of iron with which to smite the wild beast to the heart, but careless as to weapons, he thought only of his God and rushed upon the foe. But his God was all-mighty, and reliant upon God's omnipotence, he thought nothing of his defenceless condition, but flung himself into the fray. What more in the way of help did he need, since God was with him? Then he went on to reason that the case of the Philistine was parallel to that of the lion, and if he acted in the same manner, by faith in God, with this giant as he did with the lion, God being the same the result would be the same. He was alone when the lion attacked him, and so he was on the day that he was to confront his Philistine foe. It was brute force before, it was brute force now. The giant was only a wild animal in another shape. Goliath was mighty, but so was the lion; cunning of fence, and so was the bear; the case was only a repetition of the former combat. And as God was not with the lion, nor with the bear, so David felt that God was not with Goliath, and could not be, for he was the enemy of Israel. And as God had been with him when he was fighting wild beasts, so he felt that God was with him now. We have chosen the Scriptural story as the subject of this week's exposition on account of its application to present-day events. England has emerged triumphantly from

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which threatened it at one time with overwhelming disaster. England arrayed itself against the mightiest foe that ever sought to compass its ruin. All the odds were against it, and yet, with Divine help, she overcame every obstacle, and is to-day victorious. But now we are faced with dangers no less formidable. We have won the war, but new foes spring up to assail us at every turn. The red flag of revolution waves over many a once-peaceful capital, one community after another is falling a prey to the hydra-headed monster of anarchy. Everywhere there is labour unrest, and the struggle for existence grows daily more fierce. The outlook is dark indeed, and fills us with natural anxiety. It has prompted a statesman of the Central Powers to express himself in words of dire despair: "The earth is shaking under our feet, and perhaps in a short time will collapse." And a famous Dean, who is wont to indulge in gloomy prophecies, is full of pessimistic foreboding. He sees no future for the people of these islands, or for the human race. What are we to reply to such fears? We answer that gigantic as are our present troubles, we shall overcome them as we surmounted difficulties no less formidable in the past. Everything depends upon *the spirit* in which we confront our foes. If we go into the battle faint-hearted, we may indeed suffer defeat. But if, like Israel's royal warrior, we march forward with confidence in the Divine help, we shall not be disappointed. If only we will bring ourselves to acknowledge: "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us," we shall find that the Lord's hand has not grown short. We have to preserve our courage, and to face the present and the future with equanimity. But we cannot do either if we have no faith in a Higher Power who overrules evil for good and distils blessing for His creatures out of misfortune. David was inspired by such a faith. It not only nerved his muscle to sling with a sure aim the stone which brought the Philistine blasphemer low, but to that same faith we owe those imperishable songs which have fortified millions of devout souls in the hour of trouble. David's Psalter is full of this one thought that God is our salvation and fortress, a high tower in which we can take refuge. And that thought must be uppermost in our minds to-day. God helped us to win the war, He will help us to secure peace out of the present conflict of apparently irreconcilable interests. From the sevenfold adversity with which God is trying us we shall come forth a sevenfold conqueror.

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(*Continued on page 18.*)

THE WAR.

CASUALTIES TO JEWS.

4 KILLED (previously reported missing).

3780 Pte. L. Cohen (Hawthorn, Vict.), Australian Infantry; 2604 Pte. M. Hammersberg (Cheltenham, Vict.), Australian Infantry; 6042 Pte. J. F. Cobson, Australian Infantry; 2269 Pte. B. G. Wilson (Bendigo, Vict.), Australian Infantry.

20 REPORTED DEAD (previously Reported Missing).

6486 Sergt. T. J. David (Brisbane), Australian Infantry; 10632 Corpl. G. Holmes (Leeds), East Surrey Regt.; 4451 Corpl. R. Wachman, Australian Infantry; 43067 Pte. H. D. Aarons (London), Yorks Regt.; 18531 Pte. A. Alexander (London), Middlesex Regt.; 266145 Pte. H. Collins (Leeds), West Yorks Regt.; 393199 Pte. P. Coor (London), Middlesex Regt.; G/202488 Rfn. A. Galinsky (London), K.R.R.C.; 9544 Pte. A. J. Goldberg (South Wales), South Wales Borderers; 42543 Pte. M. Grieck (London), Worcester Regt.; 27643 Pte. M. Jacobs (Birmingham), Worcester Regt.; S/38280 Rfn. S. Jonas (London), K.R.R.C.; 35305 Pte. J. Morris (Swansea), R.S.L.I.; 2236 Pte. C H. Rosenwax (Melbourne), Australian Infantry; 7940 Pte. S. Rubstein (Leeds), West Yorks Regt.; R/20985 Rfn. A. Samuels (London), K.R.R.C.; 204187 Pte. B. Schiff (London), Royal Fusiliers; 302933 Rfn. M. W. Spurling (London), London Regt.; 41604 Pte. A. Steinberg (Leeds), West Yorks; 2538 Rfn. J. D. Weiner (London), London Regt.

5 DIED ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

Staff-Sergt.-Major B. Boock (Wellington, N.Z.), N.Z.M.C.; 540236 Pte. E. Abrahams (London), London Regt.; 2363 Dvr. L. Durlacher (London), Australian M.G. Bn.; 157250 A/m. M. Felperin (London), R.A.F.; 234169 Pte. R. Greenberg (Manchester), Labour Corps.

2 WOUNDED.

30431 Corpl. M. Moscovitch, Border Regt.; 44333 Gnr. G. Vye, R.F.A.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

G/68140 Pte. W. Kitchenoff (London), Royal Fusiliers; 652298 Sergt. J. Myers, London Regt.

Capt. Samuel Spira, of the King's Own (Royal Lancaster) Regt., is now in London after having been a prisoner of war in Bulgaria for three years. His present address is: Eccentric Club, Ryder-street, St. James's.

[The lists of casualties published in the JEWISH CHRONICLE *are for the most part kindly supplied by the Jewish War Services Committee, 38, Hallam Street, W.1. Their exact accuracy cannot, of course, be guaranteed though all possible care is taken in their compilation.]*

MILITARY HONOURS.

Bar to Military Cross.

Capt. O. S. MARKS, M.C., London Regt. (M.C. Gazetted February 18th, 1918).

Military Cross.

Capt. H. C. MOSES, Canadian A.M.C.
Lieut. P. H. HART, Yorkshire Regt.
Lieut. M. JACOB, M.M., Canadian Field Artillery.

D.C.M. and M.M.

Pte. H. LAZARUS, Leicester Regt.

Meritorious Service Medal.

Warrant Officer L. B. LIPMAN, Australian Imperial Force.
Sergt.-Major W. F. H. ROSENBERG, London Regt.
Sergt. WALTER H. FRIEND.

Mentioned in Despatches (Mesopotamia).

Lieut. N. C. Myers, I.A.R.O., attached R.E.
Capt. R. Goldberg, M.C., M.G.C.
Corpl. J. W. Joseph, R.E.
Sister M. V. Levy, Q.A.I., M.N.S.R.
Engineer F. E. Marks, British Red Cross Society.

At Buckingham Palace, last week, the King invested the following: Sir Francis Oppenheimer, as Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; Mr. Cecil Hermann Kisch, as Companion of the Order of the Bath; and Major George Rothschild, Royal Sussex Regt., with the Distinguished Service Order.

Promotions.

The following promotions and appointments have been announced:—

Rev. E. M. Levy to be Hon. Chaplain, 4th Class.

Lieut. M. W. Geffen, R.A.M.C., to be Capt.

Lieut. R. S. Jacobs (22nd Bn. London Regt.) to be Adjt., Tank Corps, and to be Actg. Capt. whilst so employed.

Lieut. S. Rosebery, R.A.M.C., to be Capt.

2nd-Lieut. R. H. Mendl (1st Bn. London Regt.) to be Actg. Capt., Royal Fus., whilst holding a depôt appointment.

2nd-Lieut. F. H. Isaacs, 21st London Regt., to be Lieut.

2nd-Lieut. S. Jacobs, R.G.A., to be Lieut.

2nd-Lieut. M. Keizer, Special Reserve of Officers, 3rd Royal Scots Fus., to be Lieut.

Cadet H. Hyam, M.M., to be 2nd-Lieut., Liverpool Regt.

Cadet M. S. Michael to be 2nd Lieut., Royal Fusiliers.

Pte. Harry Greenberg, R.A.S.C., to be 2nd-Lieut.

Hon. Major I. Salmon, O.B.E., relinquishes his commission on ceasing to be employed, and retains the hon. rank of Major.

Major M. Barnett, A.S.C., has been discharged from the Army owing to ill-health, and retains the permanent rank of Major.

2nd-Lieut. Lawrence M. Davis, 3rd County of London Yeomanry, relinquishes his commission on account of ill-health, and retains the rank of 2nd-Lieut.

2nd-Lieut. B. Myers, Middlesex Regt., relinquishes his commission on account of ill-health, caused by wounds, and retains the rank of 2nd-Lieut.

Demobilisation of Aliens in the Army.

Through the intervention of Mr. J. D. Kiley, M.P. for Whitechapel (a correspondent writes), a demobilisation order—literally a decree—which would have adversely affected many of our coreligionists, has been rescinded. It had been decided a couple of weeks or so ago to defer demobilisation of alien labour units, and those other units comprised of the sons of alien enemies which had come to be known as "The Bing Boys," "The Kaiser's Own," and Hindenburg's Light Infantry." This, it was understood, was in deference to the wishes of those who raised the old cry that these men, despite the services that many of them had rendered in France and elsewhere, should not be permitted to return to civil life to "snatch the jobs" of the native-born. Numbers, by the way, were native-born. Mr. Kiley at once made strong representation against this order, pointing out that it would press most unfairly on number of Jews who had done their bit for the Judeans, or at any rate a section of them were apparently involved, with the result that the order was not put into effect, and demobilisation of these units is, we understand, proceeding on regulation lines.

Services at the Jewish Hut.

Discharged and demobilised soldiers will be welcomed at the Service for the troops held in the Jewish Soldiers' Hut, Strand, on Sunday mornings at eleven o'clock.

War Items.

558192 Pte. Jacob Snopkopsky 1002 Russian Labour Company, seeks information about his wife (Hinda) and family of Liskwitch, near Lodz.

Among those mentioned in recent despatches for valuable services in connection with the Military Forces, was Mr. Stanley Lightman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Lightman, of Leeds.

An enjoyable concert was provided yesterday week, at 113a, Tottenham Court Road (the headquarters of the Jewish Naval and Military Association), by the North London Ladies' Lodge (Order Achei Brith) Concert Party. An invitation was extended to several old members of the West Central Jewish Men's Club, most of whom had recently returned from active service abroad. An excellent supper was provided by the authorities. Mr. B. Mocatta, in welcoming the "Old Boys," said that steps were being taken to re-establish the club in new premises, as the lease of the present building would soon expire.

Fourteen thousand six hundred merchant seamen were killed in the war whilst bringing supplies to us and our Allies. Lady Jellicoe had issued an appeal for funds for the relief of dependents of these heroes of the sea. In support of the fund a Victory Ball will take place under the patronage of the Mayor of Finsbury, at the Finsbury Town Hall, Rosebery Avenue, E.C., next Monday. Tickets (7s. 6d. each) may be obtained from Mr. B. Musgrave, 1a, Rosebery Avenue, E.C., or Mr. G. L. Perry, 32, Cheapside, E.C. 2.

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White Damask **Tray Cloths,** with hemstitched borders, pure white, 16 ins. by 24 ins. Regular price 1/11½ each.
SALVAGE PRICE **1/-**

200 Oval **Tray Cloths,** with scalloped borders, 14 ins. by 20 ins. Regular price 1/11½ each. SALVAGE PRICE **1/-**

500 Super White Hemstitched **Tray Cloths,** 14 ins. by 20in. hand-drawn centres. Regular price 1/11½ each.
SALVAGE PRICE **1/-**

120 Printed **Table Cloths,** 36 ins. square. Black and other grounds. Regular price 2/11 each.
SALVAGE PRICE **1/11½**

10 Lovely All Linen Irish Double Damask **Table Cloths,** 2½ yards by 2½ yards, in beautiful diagonal stripes. Perfect condition. Regular price 69/6 each. SALVAGE PRICE **49/6**

350 All Linen **D'Oyley Centres,** with drawn centre, 3½ ins. across. Regular price 4¾d. each.
SALVAGE PRICE **1d**

80 Packets of Prepared Paper **Glass Polishers,** for putting extra gloss on glass. In packets of Six. Regular price 6½d per packet. SALVAGE PRICE **2d**

80 White Lace Trimmed **Duchesse Sets,** Runner and 3 Mats complete. Regular price 2/11 set.
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1,000 Ladies' All Linen Hemstitched Sheer Lawn **Squares,** 9 in. across. Usually 4¾d. each.
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1,000 Ladies' All Linen Hemstitched **Handkerchiefs,** Regular price 8¾d. each. SALVAGE PRICE **4d**

1,000 Men's Silk Finished White **Handkerchiefs,** with blue and white spot borders, 18 ins. square, in good condition. Regular price 9d. each. SALVAGE PRICE **4¾d**

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12 dozen White Irish Damask **Serviettes,** 20 inches square, full white bleach, nearly clean.
Regular price 21/9 dozen. SALVAGE PRICE **16/11**

1,500 yards of Fine White **Longcloth Cambric,** 38 ins. wide, sea-stained in places, but otherwise sound.
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35 pairs of White **Wigan Sheets,** each 2 by 3 yards, a little soiled. Regular price 21/9 pair.
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20 pairs of White **Wigan Sheets,** for double beds, with wide hem, 2½ by 3 yards, beautiful quality.
Regular price 42/- pair. SALVAGE PRICE **29/6**

310 yards of All Silk **Merveilleux,** 36 ins. wide, pure silk. A beautiful black. In perfect condition.
Regular price 8/11 yard. SALVAGE PRICE **5/11**

120 yards of All Silk Natural **Shantung,** 31 ins. wide. In perfect condition. Regular price 3/11 yard.
SALVAGE PRICE **1/11½**

100 yards Superfine Quality Corded **Velveteen,** 26 ins. wide, in pretty crimson shade, in good condition.
Regular price 5/11 yard. SALVAGE PRICE **1/11½**

150 yards Super Corded **Velveteen,** 24 ins. wide, in perfect condition, in navy, crimson, black and mauve, all perfect. Regular price 5/11 yard. SALVAGE PRICE **3/11½**

One-piece All Wool Cream **Serge,** 54 ins. wide, in perfect condition. Regular price 10/6 yard. SALVAGE PRICE **4/11½**

480 yards Stout Black **Italian Cloth,** 38 inches wide, in fine condition. Regular price 2/11 per yard.
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300 yards of Fine White **Pique,** slightly stained, 36 ins. wide, lovely quality. Regular price 2/11 yard.
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50 yards All-Wool Real Donegal **Irish Tweed,** 27 ins. wide. Regular price 6/11 yard. SALVAGE PRICE **3/11½**

360 yards of Woven **Tartan Plaids,** 36 ins. wide, in green, black, and red tartan plaids. Regular price 3/11 yard.
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Two pieces of Stout Striped Woven **Shirting Flannel,** 29 ins. wide, in good condition. Regular price 2/9 per yard.
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JEWISH NATIONAL MOVEMENT.—*Continued from p. 15.*

capacity of member of the Central Committee of the International Zionist Organisation, and I am not prepared to waive any of my rights. If members of the so-called "previous" Central Committee are excluded the whole of the proceedings of this International Conference, which is to take the place of the Inter-Congressional Meeting of the Central Committee as provided by the Statutes, will be unconstitutional and void, and I shall be bound to enter my formal protest.

I write to you accordingly as Solicitor and Secretary of the Zionist Bureau, which has been set up here to carry on the work of the Organisation during the present crisis, and I hope to hear from you before the meeting of the Conference on Tuesday, that the objection which has apparently been raised to my attendance has been withdrawn, and that I shall have the full rights of participation in the proceedings as a member of the Central Committee as provided by the Statutes.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT BENTWICH.

S. Landman, Esq., Solicitor and Secretary, Zionist Organisation (London Bureau).

21, Cavendish Road West, N.W.
24th February, 1919.

DEAR MR. LANDMAN,—Not having received any reply from you to my letter of the 20th inst., nor even the invitation as "guest" at the International Zionist Conference, which Mr. Lipton had previously stated would be sent, I am compelled to enter my formal protest against the exclusion of the previously appointed members of the Central Committee of the Zionist Organisation from the Conference.

This is, unfortunately, not the only irregularity which has been committed by those responsible for the work of the London Bureau of the Organisation, but it is so flagrant and serious a breach of the Statutes adopted by Congress for the ordered conduct of our affairs, that I am bound to call public attention to it; and I must ask you to lay this and my previous letter before the Conference *before it enters on its business*, as any resolutions which may be submitted are invalidated beforehand by the unconstitutional character of the gathering and its proceedings.

The decisions to be taken may be vital, and must in any event be far-reaching in their consequences, and I feel it my duty, therefore, to enter my solemn protest against proceedings which cannot fail to be harmful to the whole future of our movement.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT BENTWICH.

S. Landman, Esq.,
Solicitor and Secretary,
Zionist Organisation,
(London Bureau).

The Zionist Position.

From HAHAM DR. M. GASTER, 193, Maida Vale, London, W.
[TO THE EDITOR.]

SIR,—Ever since a memorable meeting which took place in my house at the beginning of the year 1917, in which all those participating have now come forward more prominently in the Zionist Movement, I have observed studied silence, broken only on two occasions. From that moment a turn had been given to the movement which to me spelt disaster. I may be wrong, and in the interest of the cause I hope I am wrong.

Rather than be charged with having created difficulties in the "delicate deliberations" upon which the new self-appointed representatives of the Zionist Movement were ostensibly engaged, I preferred to stand quietly aside, and this although I knew that my silence would be deliberately misrepresented. I feel, however, that the time has come when I should break that silence, lest it be interpreted as acquiescence in the new policy. Ghetto Zionism and Cheder diplomacy, and the unfounded raising of extravagant hopes seem to take the place of National pride, lofty ideals, true statesmanship, keen insight, ability of conception, and dignity of action.

When the books will be opened much that is inexplicable now may later on be explained. For obvious reasons they must still remain closed.

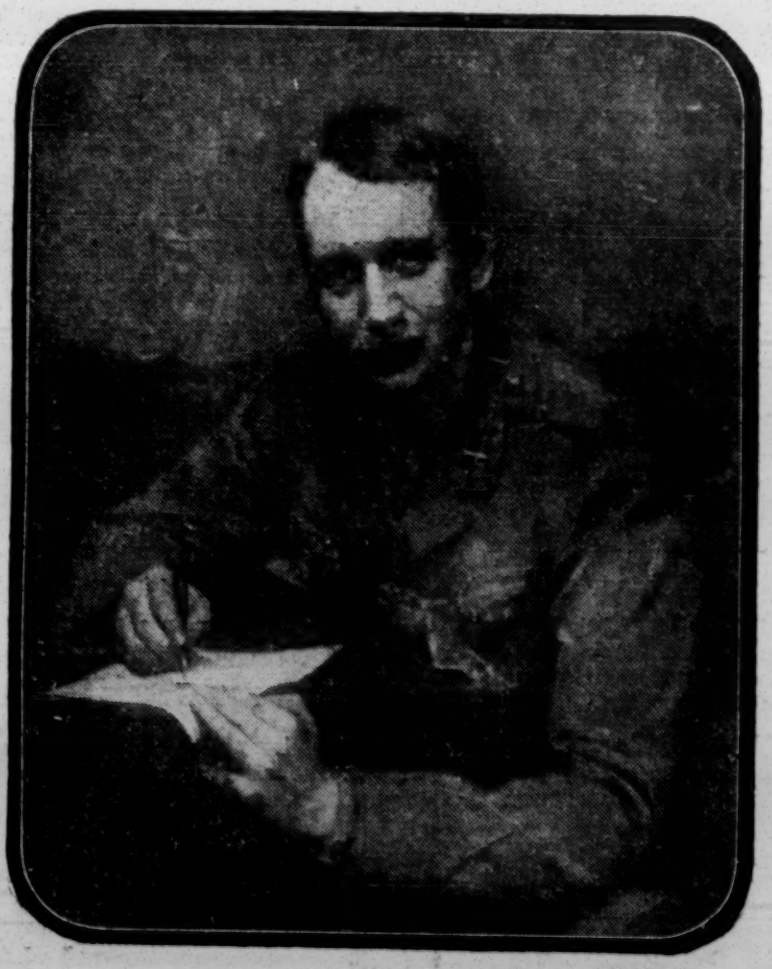
For the time being I content myself with recording my protest against these proceedings, and, above all, the hole and corner meetings, conducted with curious secrecy, which is in flagrant contradiction with the fundamental principle of an open, free, and democratic Zionism.

I protest against the tendency of rending the movement in twain, of breaking up that unity of the House of Israel which has been the strength and glory of Zionism.

But should the result unfortunately justify my fears and the extravagant hopes be temporarily dashed, Zionism, I am convinced, will be able to survive even this trial, for it rests on the inalienable claim of our people to the land of its fathers, it rests on the national consciousness of a future greater even than the past, it rests on the immutable rock of Scripture and on the undying hope of our people.

Political changes in the history of nations can only have an ephemeral effect. We shall bend our backs with redoubled energy to the task of a full realisation of the Zionist ideal to make Palestine once again the real home of our people, for which we have worked in the past and the accomplishment of which may be the aim and the work of the coming generation.

The late Sir Mark Sykes, M.P.



AFTER THE PAINTING BY MR. L. PILICHOWSKY.
[*Jewish World photo.*]

MR. ZANGWILL ON PROSPECTS AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Mr. Zangwill's article, "Before the Peace Conference," which originally appeared in our columns, leads off a special Palestine Number of the great American illustrated magazine, *Asia*, the journal of the American Asiatic Association. In a private letter to the Editor the author is quoted as saying: "The British Declaration was at best vague, inadequate, and self-contradictory, and is likely to be still further whittled away at the Peace Conference and under the united pressure of France and the Arabs. I hope I am mistaken. Indeed, I am trying practically to improve the prospect."

THE IRISH PRIMATE ON THE DECLARATION.

In the course of an interview which the Rev. A. Gudansky, of Dublin, had with the Lord Primate of Ireland, his Grace expressed himself highly pleased and in thorough agreement with the British Government's declaration to establish a Jewish National Home in the land of Israel.

SIR STUART SAMUEL AND THE MIZRACHI.

At the reception given by the Chief Rabbi to the American Rabbis of the Mizrachi delegation, Sir Stuart Samuel expressed his intention of becoming a member of the English Mizrachi Organisation.

MIZRACHI FUNCTIONS IN LONDON.

On Sunday, a Service was held at the Great Synagogue. The Rev. A. Katz, assisted by the choir, intoned the Evening Service. In the absence of the Chief Rabbi, Dayan Feldman recited the Prayer for the Royal Family: Rabbi S. Silver, of Chicago, delivered an address in which he outlined the "Mizrachi" attitude with regard to the aspirations to the Holy Land. The Service concluded with the singing of *Adon Olam* to the melody of *Hatikvah*.

A public meeting, convened at short notice, was held on Saturday evening at the Library Hall, Stoke Newington. Mr. Alex. Rubens presided. Rabbi A. M. Ashinsky, Rabbi Dr. V. Schonfeld, and Mr. S. Kahan addressed the assembly. Over £50 was collected.

RECEPTION TO MIZRACHI DELEGATE.
[COMMUNICATED.]

On Monday the Chief Rabbi gave a reception at the Jews' College to the Mizrachi delegates, who came from various countries to take part in the deliberations of the Inter-Allied and Neutral Zionist Conference. A representative company was present. The CHIEF RABBI having welcomed the assembly:

Rabbi A. M. ASHINSKY, on being called upon to speak, expressed his sentiments of gratitude for the honour conferred upon him and his associates by the reception given to them in that sacred edifice, consecrated to the study of the Torah, and the dissemination of Jewish learning; for as an appreciative guest he would say modestly, in the words of the Talmud, "All the painstaking was for their sake." (Laughter.) There was an urgent and pressing need for an Elijah to unite the heart of parents and children together. The Mizrachi programme, "the land of Israel, together with the Torah of Israel," was the only effective cure for Israel's bodily and spiritual ailments.

The CHIEF RABBI introduced Mr. M. Farbstein, the leader of Polish Jewry, who had recently come from Poland, and of whom Dr. Hertz said that one could justly apply to him the words that "he had just seen Hell."

Mr. FARBSTEIN vividly described the sufferings and tortures our brethren were now undergoing in Poland. All classes of Jews were suffering, even those who were once well-to-do. Polish Jewry was gazing at the ray of light caused by the recognition of Jewish aspirations by various Governments, and were looking forward to a new "Eretz Israel" imbued with the ideals that the Misrachi was striving for.

Rabbi B. L. LEVENTHAL, who spoke in Hebrew, emphasised the fact that pure Zionism was but the body alone of the Jewish people's striving. Only when the Torah was recognised as a basis would we be able to say that we had gained a real treasure.

Rabbi MEIER BERLIN, who spoke in Yiddish, summed up the remarks of the previous speakers. The Torah and the Land of Israel were, in the words of the Talmud, precious gifts which we could only acquire through self-sacrifice. He was not afraid of his active opponents. He knew them and knew what steps to take to counteract their influences. He was afraid of his passive supporters who did not organise under the Zionist flag because they feared to break ties of friendship, and for other similar reasons.

Sir STUART SAMUEL said that he would speak American. (Laughter.) It was this grey island which was the first to cause the sun to shine on Palestine, and it was well that the Mizrachi came to these shores to give a touch of spiritualism to the National aims. Some people thought that Materialism was of paramount importance, and therefore overlooked the fact that it wa the spiritual side which ultimately survived. The future was dark, and we did not know what was in store for the Holy Land, but at last we had received recognition as the real owners of Palestine. Although some people thought that Jews were too pushing, he did not think so. He thought that we Jews were too shy, and did not claim enough. We should be well advised to push forward our claims as the real and proper owners of the Holy Land. (Applause.)

MALTESE EMIGRATION TO PALESTINE.

CARDINAL BOURNE'S SUPPORT.

The *Daily Malta Chronicle* of the 18th inst. printed the following letter which the Governor had received from Admiral the Hon. Sir S. A. Gough Calthorpe:—

Admiralty House, Malta.
17th February, 1919.

Dear Lord Methuen,

I had the opportunity at Constantinople, last week, of talking to Cardinal Bourne on the question of Maltese Emigration.

His Eminence—who had just arrived from Palestine—was strongly of opinion that both the country in the vicinity of Jerusalem, and in other parts of the Holy Land, was exceptionally adapted to the purpose. He observed that the climate was very similar to that of Malta, that the land under cultivation bore a strong resemblance to the land here, and that the Maltese language had much in common with Arabic.

The Cardinal was enthusiastic on the subject; he considered that, given the well known sobriety, thrift, and industry of the people of Malta, a well organised scheme of emigration to the Holy Land would have every chance of becoming a great success, and would prove of great benefit both to Malta and to Palestine.

I understand that His Eminence intends taking the matter up on his return to England; but in the meantime I feel sure that Your Excellency will be glad to learn how closely the Cardinal's views coincide with your own.

Yours sincerely,
ARTHUR CALTHORPE.

From Corpl. A. M. BENSCHER.

[TO THE EDITOR.]

SIR,—I read with feelings of consternation and dismay in your issue of the 7th inst. the astounding suggestion put forward *re* the formation of a Maltese colony in Palestine.

Having during the war been stationed for two years in Malta, and having, by reason of my duties, been brought into close daily contact with the natives, especially those of the lower classes, I am able to say emphatically that the transplanting of large numbers to Palestine would be nothing short of disastrous, especially from a Jewish point of view.

The large majority of those who would be likely to form the Colony are incurably lazy, born thieves, and entirely lacking in even elementary education, being unable to read or write. As regards the latter, they show not the slightest desire to make an improvement, all attempts at introducing compulsory education having consistently failed. Furthermore, from every point of view, they are hundreds of years behind the times, and show no sympathy with any proposals for the introduction of up-to-date methods.

In view of these facts, it behoves all Jews, who hope to see Palestine the centre of Jewish culture, learning, and ideals, to make the strongest possible protest against this most reactionary proposal, as it is utterly inconceivable that they could tolerate in their midst a people so low and debased and so devoid of all those characteristics which have made Jews famous throughout the world.

In conclusion, I would like to point out that the Maltese are notoriously intolerant as regards religious matters.

February 17th.

EARL CURZON ON PALESTINIAN PROSPERITY.

In the course of a speech delivered by Earl Curzon in the House of Lords on the 20th inst., dealing with the present condition of the Asiatic Provinces of the Ottoman Empire, he outlined what had been done in Syria and Palestine since their occupation by the British. He said that roads had been made or re-made, railways had been laid, and wells had been dug or re-opened. The country was paying its way, and if it could not be said to be flowing with milk and honey, it enjoyed a prosperity which, under the Turkish rule, it never did, and never could, enjoy.

THE LATE SIR MARK SYKES ON ZIONISM.

The late Sir Mark Sykes, in a letter to M. Sokolow on the latter's book, "History of Zionism," wrote:—

"Your cause has about it an enduring quality which mocks at time; if a generation is but a breath in the life of a nation, an epoch is but the space twixt a dawn and a sunrise in the history of Zionism.

"When all the temporal things this world now holds are as dead and forgotten as the curled and scented Kings of Babylon who dragged your forefathers into captivity, there will still be Jews, and so long as there are Jews there must be Zionism.

"In Zionism lies your people's opportunity. In alliance with those other forces of regeneration and illumination which are centred on Jerusalem and which radiates through the world, it may be that you and your successors will play a part in establishing a moral order which will enable mankind to combine universal material progress with mutual subjection and charity."—*Reuter.*

ENGLISH ZIONIST FEDERATION.

PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION.

The English Zionist Federation will hold a Demonstration at the Queen's Hall to-morrow evening at half-past seven. Dr. Schmarya Levin will preside in the place of Dr. Weizmann, who has had to leave for Paris. The speakers will include: Messrs. David Yellin (Palestine), Leon Motzkin and I. Rozoff (Russia), Rabbi Meyer Berlin (Head of the American Mizrachi), J. Barondess and J. de Haas (America), Professor Nahum Slousch (France), J. Florentin (Salonika), and Capt. David Albala (Serbian Delegation to the Peace Conference). M. N. Sokolow will not be able to attend the Demonstration, as he will be in Paris.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Executive Council met twice during the last week. The Rev. J. K. Goldbloom presided.

The London Vice-Presidents reported on a meeting with representatives of the Mizrachi Centre, at which it had been decided to recommend that in order

(Continued on next page.)

THE FUTURE OF PALESTINE.

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JEWISH NATIONAL MOVEMENT.—*Continued from previous page.*

to avoid possible overlapping a Joint Committee be formed to consist of three representatives of the Federation and three representatives of the Mizrachi. The Council approved of the recommendation, and appointed Rabbi Dr. Samuel Daiches and Mr. L. Eisen, while the London Vice-Presidents would attend meetings alternately.

The Palestine Committee submitted a memorandum on the question of the establishment in Palestine of a Central Employment Bureau. The delegates of the Federation to the Inter-Allied Zionist Conference were instructed to bring up the matter at the Conference.

The Council agreed to the affiliation of the King Edward Lodge (Order Sons of Jacob), Manchester City Zionist Society, Ebbw Vale Zionist Society, and the following synagogues: United Workmen's, Booth Street Chevra Torah, Nashelsk, Philpot Street Sephardish, Spital Street, Richmond Associate, and Princes Street.

Arrangement were made for the forthcoming annual Conference of the Federation. The date was provisionally fixed for Saturday evening and Sunday, 22nd and 23rd March. It was decided that the Conference should be held in London and be open to the public.

The Council passed a vote of condolence on the death of Lieut.-Col. Sir Mark Sykes. They also passed a vote of condolence on the death of Dr. Max Rosenfeld, Poalé Zionist Leader of Poland.

A JERUSALEM GIRLS' LAND ARMY.

Mrs. Norman Bentwich, who has just joined her husband, the Acting Chief Legal Adviser to the Palestine Administration, has started an organisation to provide healthful and remunerative occupation for young girls under proper control. Using her experience as Welfare Officer of the Women's Land Army in England, she is now engaged in organising the Jewish unemployed girls into a "Jerusalem Girls' Land Army" to cultivate the waste ground in and about the city. The land has been placed at her disposal, as well as seed, plants, and a few of the necessary tools, and she is now asking for a moderate capital to enable wages to be paid until the produce can be marketed. This object will surely appeal to all interested in Jerusalem, whether Zionists and non-Zionists, and we shall be pleased to receive any sums to be forwarded to Mrs. Bentwich for this purpose. An amount of £1,000 would enable the work to be carried on until the marketing of crops renders it self-supporting, and there is every reason to expect that before long a large organisation of land girls will be developed.

In a letter received in London from Mrs. Bentwich, she writes:

Ten of the unemployed Jewish girls here started to work on the land in an unused garden, hoeing and digging under the guidance of a woman trained at Kinnereth. They were most awfully keen. We hope soon to have at least fifty. They are to get 1½ piastres an hour, and to work six to eight hours a day. We hope to sell the vegetables later on at a profit and we have got young plants and have borrowed tools from the American Red Cross. But we want money badly—we thought some people in England might like to help in such a worthy cause. Yesterday I visited the land girls again—they were getting on well.

DEATH OF POALE-ZIONIST LEADER.

Dr. Max Rosenfeld, the well known Paolé-Zionist, died on the 13th inst., in Vienna, on his way to Switzerland. He was recently elected a member of the Polish National Council.

THE paper *Populaire de Paris*, in a recent issue, printed an article by M. E. Eberlin, a lawyer in that city, on the Anglo-French occupation of Syria and Palestine. The writer complains of the preference which is being given to Arabs in filling public offices in the Military Governments of Jaffa and Jerusalem, and that in the Governorate of Jaffa only two Jews are employed. The result is that all public works and concessions (notably the Autobus concession) are all allocated to the Arabs, to the prejudice of the Jews. The writer also indicates other directions in which the Arabs are advantageously placed

JUNIOR ZIONIST SOCIETY.—Next Sunday, at seven o'clock, at the Redman's Road Talmud Torah, Dr. Samuel Daiches will speak on "The Task of Young Jewry." Dr. Daiches intends also to deal with the address of Major Laurie Magnus on behalf of the League of British Jews at the West Hampstead Town Hall last week.

LITERARY AND PHILHARMONIC CIRCLE.—The Circle welcomed its new President, Mrs. Herbert Cohen, last Saturday, at the Studio, Langford Place. Mr. Schonfeld bade Mrs. Cohen welcome. He emphasised how her stimulating presence would prompt the members to the fulfilment of the task they had set themselves. Mrs. Cohen, in responding, said that at first she had felt reluctant to accept the post which had been offered her, because she thought that she would cut a poor figure after her gifted predecessors. But when it was pointed out to her that so many young members of the Circle were yearning for a lead in literary, musical, dramatic, athletic and Jewish subjects, she realised that she could not stand aloof, and although her health was rather indifferent, she would endeavour to help the members in their commendable work. Now that the "boys" were coming back from the war they would all unite their efforts to enter upon a period of happiness and prosperity. The Rev. W. Stoloff thanked Mrs. Herbert Cohen for having come to them. He explained how necessary a circle like the Literary and Philharmonic was in the North-West of London. A letter was read from Mrs. Hertz, one of the Vice-Presidents, expressing her regret at not being able to be present owing to illness, and congratulating the Literary and Philharmonic Circle on having a good and energetic President in Mrs. Herbert Cohen. The musical programme of the evening was contributed to by Lieut. Phillips (pianist), Miss Francesca Woolf ('cellist), Miss Henrietta Woolf (pianist), Mr. and Mrs. Sherbrooke (humorous recital), and Mr. Max Gukowitz (vocalist), an American Judean on his way home, for whom Mr. Leon Berenson was accompanist. Mr. N. Bentwich moved a vote of thanks to the artists. Last Sunday a lecture was given by Mr. Kaiser.

LONDON UNIVERSITY ZIONIST SOCIETY.—A social evening was held last week at 9, Langford Place, to give a send-off to Messrs. A. and E. M. Epstein, Leventhal, Nurock, and Sorsky, who will shortly proceed to Palestine to undertake work on behalf of the Zionist Organisation. Mr. S. Landman (the Chairman) and Mr. Leon Simon expressed the good wishes of the Society to all the guests in their new sphere of life. Mr. E. M. Epstein replied in Hebrew and Mr. A. Epstein in English. Musical items were contributed by the Jewish National Choir under the leadership of Mr. S. Alman, A.R.C.M.

LONDON YOUNG ZION ASSOCIATION.—Last week a "Farewell Evening" took place on the occasion of Mr. D. Israelstam's departure for Palestine, whither he is going independently of any Zionist organisation. A presentation on behalf of the Society was afterwards made to Mr. Israelstam by Mr. M. L. Perlzweig, B.A., the President. The Rev. J. K. Goldbloom addressed the assembly in Hebrew. He was followed by the Rev. J. Israelstam and Messrs. Janus Cohen and I. Turtledove. On a subsequent evening in the week a lecture was delivered by Miss L. Hands on "Some difficulties which beset Jewish women with special regard to their legal position." Mr. I. Turtledove presided. The following took part in the subsequent discussion: The Misses C. Manassy, E. Hellinger, U. Shavelson, and Messrs. A. Conick, Janus Cohen, and Dr. Shotts. A vote of thanks to Miss Hands was proposed by Mr. Maurice Denman and seconded by Mr. Janus Cohen.

WOMEN'S LEAGUE FOR CULTURAL WORK IN PALESTINE.—A general meeting of the London Branch will take place at 9, Langford Place, Marlborough Road, next Sunday morning, at eleven. The object of the meeting is to consider the question of affiliating the League to the newly formed Federation of Women Zionists.

ESSEX JEWISH SOCIAL AND LITERARY CLUB.—In the course of a public meeting held last week at the Alexandra Theatre, East Ham, presided over by Mr. F. L. Cohen, Mr. Maurice L. Perlzweig, B.A., President of the Junior Zionist Organisation of the United Kingdom, moved a resolution supporting the decisions of the American Jewish Congress. Mr. Perlzweig gave recently received details of the pogroms in Poland, and appealed to the audience to support the movement for securing a home for the persecuted Jews of Eastern Europe. The resolution, which was seconded by Mr. S. Weber, and supported by Dayan L. Mendelsohn, M.A., was carried with acclamation. (A similar resolution, also proposed by Mr. Perlzweig, was adopted by the South Essex

Zionist Society). A vote of thanks to Mr. Perlzweig was proposed by the Rev. Mr. Aarons, and seconded by Mr. A. Weinberg, Vice-President of the Society.

CARDIFF.—At a general meeting of the Junior Zionist Society held on Sunday at the New Synagogue, Windsor Place, Mr. H. Zeligman, the President, in the Chair, a report was given of the recent Conference of South Wales and Monmouthshire Zionist Societies held at Swansea.—Mr. N. S. Burstein, delegate to the Annual Conference of the South Wales and Monmouthshire District Zionist Council, gave his report at a general meeting of the Cardiff Dorshei Zion Association, held at the Oddfellows' Hall on Sunday. Mr. P. V. Tobias presided, in the absence of the President, Mr. Leo Joseph, J.P., who was confined to his bed owing to an attack of influenza. Mr. Burstein also delivered an address on "The Menace of Factions in Zionism." A discussion ensued, in which Messrs. P. V. Tobias, A. Zeitlin, Corn, A. Minski, A. Blaiberg, S. Naftalison, and Master M. Rosetti took part. Mr. A. Minski proposed, and Mr. Naftalison seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Burstein.—Mrs. P. V. Tobias presided at the annual meeting of the Daughters of Zion Association and delivered her report as delegate to the District Annual Conference. Arrangements were made for the holding of a Purim Social and Dance. The following were elected: Mesdames P. V. Tobias, President; A. Hauser and S. Shepherd, Vice-Presidents; and Miss P. Moscovitch, Secretary.

LEEDS.—At a meeting of the Zionist Association, held on Monday, Mr. Sol Goldberg, the President, announced that over seventy members had joined during the past few weeks. Among them is Mr. Abe Frazer, who has consented to become the Treasurer of the Zionist Association Scholarship Fund.—A reception will be held on Sunday, March 16th (Purim), at four o'clock, at Altman's Rooms, Great George Street, when Golden Book Diplomas of the National Fund will be presented to Rabbis Daiches, Hurwitz, Sinson, Astrinski, and Abrahams, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Salinsky, President of the New Briggate Synagogue. Tickets can be had from the Secretary, Mr. H. Feldman, 45, Beckett Street, Mr. D. Segal, 51, Chapeltown Road, Mr. A. Shulman, 108, North Street, and Mr. M. Feldman, 4, Exmouth Terrace.

LEICESTER.—The Rev. A. Cohen, M.A., of Birmingham, addressed a meeting of the local Zionist Society on Sunday. The Rev. A. Newman presided. The subject of the address was "The Future of the Jewish People." Mr. Cohen pointed out that the disintegration and decay of the Jewish race which was inevitable to ensue from the greater freedom that the Jew was to enjoy under the new social order to which the world was giving birth could only be averted by the re-establishment of a national centre in the ancient homeland.

LIVERPOOL.—At the annual meeting of the Ladies' Zionist Society, last week Mrs. I. Harris, the President, presented a report of the year's work. The report showed an increase in the membership. £10 was realised at a social function in aid of the Palestine Fund, and £200 worth of clothing had been collected for the Palestinian Orphans. More clothing is still needed, and gifts will be despatched to Palestine. The Secretary, Miss F. Pollecoff, gave a report of the Conference of the Federation of Women Zionists.—The installation of the newly-elected officers of the Mount Hermon Beacon, O.A.M., was held last week at the Zionist Hall. The officers of the Eretz Yisroel Beacon were in attendance. Bros. D. Plotzker, Commander; I. Cohen, Deputy-Commander; I. Fineberg, Treasurer; and I. Heiman, Secretary, were installed. The company partook of refreshments as the guests of Bros. Plotzker and Cohen. The Beacon has opened a Palestine Relief Fund, and £10 was subscribed as a nucleus by members of the committee.—A special meeting of the Shivath Zion Society, formerly the Young Men's Zionist Association, which has now thrown open its membership to both sexes, was held on Sunday at the Zionist Hall. Mr. L. Bennett presided. Mr. H. L. Hawkins, B.A., the President, delivered an address on the aims and objects of the Society and sketched a programme of educational and social work to attract the support of those young Jews and Jewesses who have hitherto, through various causes, held aloof from the Zionist Societies.—The number of signatories in Liverpool and district to the Zionist Petition to the Peace Conference secured through the canvassers under the auspices of the Zionist Central Council, was 4110.—Under the auspices of the Mizrachi, a demonstration will be held next Sunday at three o'clock at Hope Hall, Hope Street. The Rabbis from America will address the meeting, and will be supported by Rabbis T. S. Rabbinowitz (Liverpool), I. J. Yoffey (Manchester), Dr. J. S. Fox, and others.—Mr. B. S. Bernstein has consented to open the Bazaar which will be held at the Zionist Hall, 58, Bedford Street, next Sunday, at three o'clock, in aid of the Palestine Relief Fund. The Bazaar is arranged by the Young Judeans Society.—The Liverpool Committee of the Jewish National Fund is organising a special collection for the Fund during Purim week. The effort will be preceded by a public meeting at Hope Hall, on Sunday, March 9th, when Mr. S. Pinski will deliver an address on the objects of the National Fund. Limelight illustrations will be given, showing the most recent photographs of the work of the Jewish National Fund in Palestine.

MANCHESTER.—The opportunity was taken of the presence in Manchester of Mr. Israel Sieff, who had just arrived from Paris, where he has been for some time past in connection with the Jewish question and the Peace Conference, to hear from him an address on the present position. Mr. Jerome Jacobs presided at a meeting held on the 20th inst. at Zion Hall. Mr. Sieff said that he was greatly surprised at the high respect and admiration for what has been called the Manchester School of Zionism by delegates from various parts of the world now assembled in Paris. It was partly owing to the fact that Dr. Weizmann was for many years resident in Manchester, and had been instrumental by his enthusiasm in creating a school of political Zionism, the effects of which have been far-reaching. Generally speaking, Mr. Sieff felt very optimistic at the claims of Jewry, and several of the delegates with whom he had conversed believed that the Jewish plans would be consummated. On the motion of the Chairman a vote of condolence was passed on the recent death of Sir Mark Sykes.—Mr. D. B. Stanhill lectured at the Daughters of Zion Society on the "Jew of To-Day." The lecturer took a very pessimistic view of present-day Jewry. A discussion followed, in which Messrs. Abramson, Stollov, Weizmann, D. Myers, and Miss F. Bolloten took part. Miss S. Aronovich presided.

SUNDERLAND.—The Literary and Debating Society was addressed recently at Westcott House by Mr. Murray Muscat, Law student (son of the Rev. L. J. Muscat), on "Jewish and English Laws." Mr. I. J. Golding the President, presided. The Rev. L. Muscat, Messrs. M. Share, P. Brewer, and C. Brewer, participated in the discussion that followed. An impromptu debate was held last Sunday by the Society. Mr. I. J. Golding presided. Mr. Murray Muscat opened the debate, the subject of which was "Should Bachelors be Taxed?" Messrs. M. Share, C. Brewer, P. Brewer, A. Mincovitch, and Misses H. and A. Rubin, also spoke. Next week there will be a discussion on "Jewish Education under Modern Conditions." A Purim dance, under the auspices of the Zionist Association, will be held at Wetherell's Rooms, The Green, on Monday, 10th March. Tickets can be obtained from Miss Gertrude Magrill, the Secretary of the Association.

SWANSEA.—The annual Conference of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Zionist Council was held at Swansea last week. Delegates from every part of South Wales attended. Propaganda work in South Wales was thoroughly discussed, and certain important recommendations were made. The following were elected hon. officers of the Council: Messrs. Abrahamson (Newport), President; A. Levi (Swansea) and A. Hauser (Cardiff), Vice-Presidents; Tobias, Treasurer; Zausmer, Secretary. A mass meeting was held in the evening, at which Mr. Abrahamson presided. Mr. Percy Baker (English Zionist Federation), addressed the gathering. He touched on many problems confronting the movement, and announced that the Jewish National Fund intended holding a national flag day on Sunday, June 1st. Mr. Chechanower, of the English Zionist Federation (who spoke in Yiddish), Messrs. Lewis, Zeitlin, Tobias (Cardiff), Miss Baddiel, the Rev. Mr. Lubner, and Miss Foner (Swansea) also addressed the gathering. Resolutions (copies of which were ordered to be sent to Sir Alfred Mond and Mr. T. T. Williams, the local Members of Parliament) were adopted calling upon the Peace Conference to make Great Britain the mandatory power of the Jewish National Home in Palestine, protesting against the recent pogroms in Poland and Galicia, and calling upon the Peace Conference to withhold the independence of Poland until full equal rights and safety of life and limb are assured to the Jewish section of the population. Amidst scenes of great enthusiasm £220 were contributed towards the Jewish National Fund, Nachlah Fund. A vote of thanks to the speakers was proposed by Mr. R. Hauser (Cardiff), seconded by Mr. W. Goldenberg (Swansea), and passed with acclamation.

Clothing for Palestine.

From Miss T. SAMUELS, Organising Secretary, Federation of Women Zionists of the United Kingdom, 10, Savile Row, W.1.

[TO THE EDITOR.]

SIR,—I beg to inform you that the offices of the Federation of Women Zionists are now located at the above address.

Gifts of clothing for Palestine orphans, which have been generously sent hitherto to Toynbee Hall, should now be addressed to 10, Savile Row, W.1.

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"Reconstruction" in the East End.

From Rabbi Dr. M. JUNG, Chief Minister of the Federation of Synagogues.

[TO THE EDITOR.]

SIR,—There is no doubt about it that the East End as much as the West End ought to be reconstructed; the only question which arises is how can this revival be effected? Sinaism has furnished the answer: (Revival of Judaism, Vol. II., No. 1). "The lack of knowledge of Jewish Literature is at the bottom of all the indifference to be seen in our midst. On the very day on which the cultivation of our literature ceased to be the holy object of our Communities, the decline of Judaism began, and only when the importance of the knowledge of our literature dawns on Jewish minds and is spread among the Jewish people, can we hope that the love of Judaism will be awakened in Jewish hearts. As slaves our forefathers came from Egypt to Sinai, and there the Torah made them into an ideal people. We can achieve the same results by the same method. We shall revive Judaism if we can succeed in bringing Jews into close and intimate touch with our Torah."

All religious and moral evils are mainly due to the fact that the education of our children from six to fourteen is not satisfactory. How can you erect a strong edifice on a weak foundation? When leaving school at fourteen they have little in them of that Jewish spirit which would enable them, later on, to live an upright Jewish life.

The boy of the Talmud Torah and Cheder knows a good deal of the Torah, but its spirit has not been brought home to him, he has not been imbued with its application to his life and conduct; while the boy of the Religion Classes, defective even in this theoretical knowledge, knows little of the source of Judaism. The Talmud Torah is, of course, to be preferred to the Religion Class. The boy of the Talmud Torah is like a man who while asleep does not betray any vigour, spiritual or physical, but one can easily awake him to his full strength. The Talmud Torah boy does actually possess knowledge. Give him the key, let him see what is hidden from his mind's eye. The Religion Class boy is like a man who dreams; his dreams to him are realities; awakened they fade and he realises that they *were* only dreams. His scanty knowledge of Judaism, not rooted in the Torah, fades away as soon as he comes into touch with the realities of life.

In both cases the education given is insufficient. And what of the 8,000 to 10,000 children in London who are growing up without any religious education whatsoever? And wherefore should this be? Because there are no funds available for this purpose.

The missionaries appreciate the value of every Jewish soul. Thousands of pounds are spent to convert even one of our people. But Anglo-Jewry is not able to raise funds to save these thousands of children. Those boys and girls in London, whose conduct constitutes a disgrace to the Community, are in the majority of cases recruited from those thousands who were left without religious teaching.

I admire those ladies and gentlemen who devote their time and energy to social work; but does it not occur to their minds that they can hardly expect to achieve much success so long as those whom they wish to improve are not given religious teaching in their childhood?

For this problem there is no remedy more effective than religious education from an early age, say from six to fourteen. Introduce brightness and modern educational methods into the Talmud Torahs, and establish new Talmud Torah Centres on the plan of thorough tuition in a pleasant atmosphere. Improve and extend the scheme of the Religion Classes, so that the children when leaving them should have some real knowledge and a better appreciation of Jewish life and law. Wherever Jews live let there be Jewish schools, so that no child should grow up without knowledge of Judaism. Teach our children true religion from an early age. Having thus laid a good religious and moral foundation, this work should be continued by the establishment of associations after the style of the Sinai League, to be carried on in connection with every school and synagogue. Such associations to combine the features of a club with those of a literary society and to be a centre of Jewish life in the manifold activities of which our youth should find the means of continuing their education, and of developing into conscious Jews and Jewesses. This new generation, grown up in healthy surroundings, possessing a thorough knowledge of Judaism and its practical application, would imbue our Communities with a renewed spirit of true Jewishness. Developing in the congenial surroundings of a truly Jewish club, our youth would carry this spirit into the life of the next generation, moulding it in harmony with Jewish ideals, thus easily and naturally solving the problem of reconstruction.

A Chaplain's Suggestions.

From the Rev. ARTHUR BARNETT, S.C.F., B.A., Senior Jewish Chaplain, B.E.F., France.

[TO THE EDITOR.]

SIR,—I have read with deep interest the recent contributions by Rabbi Dr. Gollancz and the Revs. A. A. Green and J. F. Stern on the subject of Religious Reconstruction. These ministers speak from a wealth of experience and a depth of knowledge of our communal and religious life.

Let me deal with but one large and important class in the Community for whom the need for religious construction is vitally urgent. Much has been written about, but, as far as I am aware, nothing has been prepared for, the religious needs of the soldier now returning to civil life. Is the Community going to allow many thousands of young men who have upheld Jewish honour during these long and terrible years to slip through its hands and pass out into civil life uncared and uncatered for?

There has been much speculation during the War on the question of "the Soldiers' Religion." Personally I have never been able to persuade myself that the experiences of War have brought any permanent religion to those who previously lived without it. There have been spasmodic appearances of what looked remarkably like a deeper spirituality in the fighting man, but on examination, I think it has proved to be founded rather on the fear of Death than on the love of God. It seemed to vanish in direct proportion to the distance from the front line. The religion of the Base was quite different to that of the Trench.

There is, to my mind, but one great gain that this War experience has brought to all, and that is a sense of values, of *religious values*, as of other values in life. This psychological fact will have to be borne in mind in any attempt to deal with the religious needs of the returning soldier.

Generally speaking, I believe the effect of war on the Jewish soldier will have been to make him less Jewish in life and outlook. Men who before had lived a fairly Jewish life, will now, after these years of de-Judaising tendencies and influences, find it difficult to recover their faded Jewish consciousness. Army life has produced a sort of Jewish anæsthesia. It has been impossible for the Jew in the Army, cut off, as he has been from practically all Jewish influence—living, working, playing, eating and sleeping, in intimate association at every hour of the day with his non-Jewish comrades—it has been impossible for him to preserve his Jewish consciousness against the forces of his environment. The only correctives afforded him have been the efforts of the Chaplains and the distribution of suitable Jewish literature.

Let me give an illustration of what has happened to one type of Jew in the Army. I have had a good deal to do recently with certain Labour Units consisting for the most part of Jews, the majority of whom come from the East End of London, and all of whom came originally from a country that is, or was, regarded as the home of Jewish orthodoxy. In one of these companies, where the Jews are about 500 strong, they were getting an issue of bacon and pork in their daily rations. I therefore applied to the Army Headquarters for some substitute to be provided, and the request was immediately granted. Imagine my surprise and disgust upon my next visit to their camp at hearing from their Commanding Officer that the men had protested in large bodies and practically threatened to refuse work unless the bacon ration was restored for their breakfast. Now I have no doubt that these men had never tasted bacon before entering the Army; yet, in spite of a comparatively favourable Jewish environment, a short period of Army life had so reduced their Jewish consciousness as to make them actually prefer and demand swine flesh when other food was offered them in its stead. The only reply I received upon remonstrating with them was: "It's not so bad when you get used to it!"

In another similar company I applied for the same change of rations. The Army authorities again were perfectly willing to accede to my request, but informed me that the C.O. of the unit stated that the majority of the men did not desire any change. Only fifteen out of more than 400 Jewish men were found to be "objectors."

Further, I have obtained Saturday as the day of rest for these Companies. Yet a large number prefer to lounge and smoke and play cards on the Sabbath rather than attend a voluntary service in the morning.

Surely all this is but symptomatic of the apathy and indifference to Judaism of the East End Jew, as described in the Rev. J. F. Stern's report. Had the Judaism of these men any deep-rooted foundations, they surely would not have presented such a miserable and pathetic exhibition, and dragged themselves and their religion into such contempt in the eyes of their Christian Officers as they certainly did.

Happily, such conduct is by no means characteristic of all Jewish soldiers. The men who have fought, suffered, and endured bravely, though they have perforce forsaken a good deal in essential Jewish life and practice, will be found to have preserved and even strengthened their sense of *honour* and *responsibility* towards their People and Faith. It is through this attitude that they will be most accessible on their return to normal life.

The illustration I have given above is an instructive sidelight on Mr. Stern's report on "East End Judaism." But what of so-called "West End Judaism?" Is all well with the West? Surely Dr. Gollancz is as justified in his plea for *local* Reconstruction as is Mr. Stern or Mr. Green for the East End. Both ends of the compass need adjustment. In this, at least, the proverbial East and West *do* meet. There is not much to choose between their shortcomings, and it is questionable whether the West has yet the moral right to "mission-ise" the East before setting its own house in order. It may not be burdened with the same social problems, but its religious life needs as much uplift as that of the East.

And I ask myself whether men who have for so long faced life at close grips, who have so long stood at the brink of Eternity, who, if they have gained nothing else, have at all events learned something about the real and false values in Life—I ask whether such men are going placidly back to their pre-war synagogues, with all the shams, unrealities, and vulgarities still to be found there. Three years among them out here make me answer emphatically, "No." We shall have to simplify, purify, and elevate the synagogue if it is to have any attraction for, or influence upon, these men. By this, I do not mean "Christianizing" the service. There is enough and to spare in our traditional Sabbath Liturgy, which if properly selected, and honestly and intelligently presented, will satisfy the needs of the most sincere and devout worshipper.

If, however, the Synagogue cannot, or will not, reach out its hand to the returning soldier, then, unless we are willing to stand by and see him engulfed in the assimilative tendencies that the Army has taught him, some other institution must arise to do the work. Here I offer as a suggestion that an extensive Y.M.C.A. movement on Jewish lines be inaugurated throughout the country. Nothing has done more for the social, moral, and religious welfare of the soldier during the War than has the Y.M.C.A. What it has done for the Christian a similar Jewish movement can do for us. Why not extend such a Jewish movement to civil life and open Jewish Huts in the various metropolitan districts and the larger provincial centres, which should serve exactly the same social and religious purposes as the Y.M.C.A. Huts have done. Here men could meet for healthy recreation, find old comrades, renew old friendships, seek the guidance of past Jewish officers who would be willing to lend a hand at management, and of the local Jewish minister who would be responsible for the religious side of the work and for its Jewish influence. Regular services could be arranged suitable to the acquirements and requirements of the men using the huts.

Such a movement would reach large numbers of young Jews who would otherwise be lost sight of. These Jewish lectures, debates, and religious services would help to restore to Jewish consciousness men who, through superior forces, have abandoned much that is essential in Jewish life and thought.

Some scheme of Religious and Social Reconstruction on an extensive basis is necessary if we are to fulfil our duty to these returning warriors. They have earned the right to be cared for, whatever be the demand made upon the Community. No sacrifices you make will ever equal those they endured for you. The voices of the dead from some two thousand Jewish graves scattered amid the lonely ruins of the desolate places of war should cry out to you across the sea to stretch out both your hands to receive those living comrades who were spared their fate. Let British Jewry now pay its debt of honour!

JEWISH EX-ARMY OFFICER (28), War Office and Air Ministry Staff several years (organising and administrative duties), with good commercial and business experience (*au fait* with modern sales methods), desires position of responsibility with sound firm. Salary about £650 per annum. Highest references.—Address, 4,190, Jewish Chronicle, 2, Finsbury-square, London, E.C. 2.

Medieval Translations of the Hebrew Bible.

The fifth and sixth lectures, in the London University Extension Course, on Translations of the Hebrew Bible, were delivered by Dr. Israel Abrahams at Toynbee Hall, on February the 19th and 26th. The Rev. S. LEVY, M.A., presided.

In the first lecture, the main topic was the Latin version known as the Vulgate. Previous to this, there was a Latin translation made from the Greek. Of this, with Jerome's revision, the Psalter survives, and is still used by Roman Catholics. It was always hard to supersede versions which the people loved and used in public worship. The same thing happened in England when the Authorised Version was made in King James's reign. The old Psalter was never replaced, and up to this day the Anglican Church retains the Psalms in a form precedent to the Authorised Version. Jerome's Vulgate, as a whole, was made not from a translation, but from the Hebrew original. He employed Jewish teachers and assistants, and possessed a fair, though not profound, knowledge of Hebrew himself. The life of Jerome was of much interest. He it was who popularised the monastic life in Europe, whence very many aristocratic and wealthy Roman ladies joined him in Bethlehem, where he spent thirty-four years. Jerome's love for the Holy Land was very marked. He played his part, also, in strengthening the Papal authority. But his real claim to renown was the Vulgate, *i.e.*, the *common* version, the people's Bible. And he was a life-long defender of what he persistently called *Hebrew Truth*. Against friend and foe, against Rufinus and Augustin, he maintained the principle that, for a true translation of the Hebrew Bible, it was imperative to return to the Hebrew original. The Vulgate, despite its defects, deserved the place it had so long occupied in Christendom.

In his second lecture, Dr. Abrahams turned to the mediæval translations made by Jews for Jews. He dealt particularly with Saadiah's Arabic version. But first he pointed to what French Jews did for translation. In France, apparently, no need was felt for a complete version; certainly no early consecutive French version is extant. But what was done was to introduce French renderings of words and phrases, the *loazim* or glosses. It looked as though French Jews used to translate the rarer words or forms *orally* while teaching their children; this was particularly the case with a thirteenth century work on Job, where many phrases were given in a word for word French form. So, too, in his Dictionary Kimchi translates many words into Provençal and other dialects. But in Arabic-speaking countries the need was great. No other mediæval vernacular has enshrined so much of the product of the Jewish genius. Saadiah not only inherited this Arabising spirit, he helped it forward, as Bacher has remarked. He was a strong opponent of heresies (notably the Karaitic system), he wrote a grammar, on the Calendar, on Rabbinic Law (being the first to compose a halachic book in Arabic). He also created, or at least greatly developed, a new *genre*—Religious Philosophy. To Saadiah there were two evidences of truth, Tradition and Reason. He syncretised the two in his philosophic system, just as he paid regard to both in his Commentaries on the Bible. His translation was planned for legibility and lucidity. His principle was to leave no obscurities; to select a meaning and present it without equivocation. He relied in part on tradition in his renderings, he used the Targum, but this method as a whole was his own. The result is extraordinarily pleasing. No other translation by the Pentateuch is so clear. Saadiah thought that a translator is also necessarily a commentator, and that a version should be intelligible without notes. And this thought he carried out to perfection. No wonder his version continues to this day to enjoy popularity. It was comparable in its cultural effects to the influence of the Greek Version before him, and of Mendelssohn's German translation in the eighteenth century. And so Saadiah's Arabic Pentateuch is still read by the Jews of Yemen, who prize it as it eminently merits.

The Rev. J. F. STERN, who presided at the second lecture, mentioned that the first literary work of practically every nation had been a translation of the Bible, and in every country it had been the first book printed. The growth of the number of translations was also remarkable, there being in the year 600 only eight translations, whereas at the present day there are 400. He expressed their indebtedness to Dr. Abrahams for having twice occupied the platform, and for coming from Cambridge specially for the purpose. Mr. Stern mentioned that his was the only synagogue in East London where important portions of the Sedrah were read each week in the vernacular, and he thought it was for other Ministers to teach the Book to the people in a language they understood.

The seventh lecture in the series will be given on Wednesday next, at Toynbee Hall, at 8, by Mr. Claude G. Montefiore. His subject will be The English Authorised Version. We are asked to state that admission to any lecture of the series is permitted on payment of one shilling.

Death of a Centenarian.

MR. SIMON HARRIS, CARDIFF.

Mr. Simon Harris has just died here, our Cardiff correspondent writes. He would have been one hundred and three years of age on March 23rd next. He had not been very well of late, but was most anxious to live to see the end of the war. Mr. Harris was a native of Piza (Poland), where he was born in 1816. At the age of twenty-five he went to Berlin, but his stay there was of short duration. He then came to England, where he remained in business as a watchmaker and jeweller for seventy-three years. On his retirement he took up his residence at Penarth (Cardiff), where he lived for the past four years with his son, Mr. Hyman Harris. He was frequently to be seen taking his walks in and around the town. Mr. Harris had three sons and four daughters, all of whom survive him with the exception of Mr. Ephraim Harris, the well-known Cardiff auctioneer, who died some years ago.

A portrait of Mr. Harris was given in the *Jewish World* of last Wednesday.

Will.

BARNATO.—Capt. Isaac Henry Woolf Barnato, R.A.F., commonly known as Jack Barnato, of 14, Duke Street Mansions, Grosvenor Square, who died from pneumonia on October 26, has left property of the value of £660,997 0s. 2d. The will is proved by W. Frederick Foster, of 4, Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn. The testator gives £2,000 a year to his mother, £2,000 a year to his father-in-law and friend, Joseph Lewis, £500 a year to his cousin, Ethel Maud Emily Quick, an annuity of £1,000 to W. Frederick Foster and his wife. The household and personal effects and during widowhood £3,000 a year to his wife, in addition to the annuity of £2,000 secured to her by marriage settlement; his interest in two houses in Hove to his brother, Woolf Joel Barnato, and £5,000 each to his cousins, Lieut. Robert Barnett Finlayson and Lieut. Walter Stewart Finlayson. The residue of the property he leaves in trust to pay the income thereof to his wife, she being his widow, until a child shall attain twenty-one, or being a daughter marry under that age, and then as to one half thereof for Mrs. Barnato. Subject thereto the whole of the property is to go to his children.

London Jewish Hospital Association.

DR. GASTER'S PLEA FOR SUPPORT.

The annual meeting of the North-Western Branch was held last Sunday, at 33, Fitzjohn's Avenue, the residence of Dr. and Mrs. A. Gaster. The Haham Dr. M. Gaster presided.

The Hon. Secretary, Mrs. J. COFMAN-NICORESTI, in her report, said that in spite of the adverse circumstances of the past year the Branch had collected more money than in 1917. Since its foundation the North-Western Branch had collected £3,294. Mr. Max Michaelis and Mr. H. Scott, on the signing of the Armistice, had collected £140 and £74 respectively in peace thank-offerings. The Junior Aid Society had brought in £38 13s. as against £14 8s. in the previous year. The Branch had sustained a severe loss through the death of Mr. Maurice Heyman, one of their most active workers. Promises of donations in kind made two years ago might now be redeemed. One donor was already sending all the brushware, and they would be glad to receive other articles necessary for the Hospital.

The Treasurer, Mrs. H. WOLFF, read the balance-sheet, which recorded the satisfactory fact that the expenses during 1918 were only £2 15s. 1d., the income being £508.

Dr. GASTER, in moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, said that the record of the past year's work was unquestionably a high water mark of achievement, and should be an encouragement for them in the work that lay before them. Many of their people had come home from the battle-field with their nerves shattered. The Hospital should bring back to the Community men and women strong in body, and therefore also strong in mind, so that they might be able to help in the work of reconstruction. It was no good putting into the fabric rotten tiles—they must bring back health to those who had lost it. It was a patriotic Jew's duty to support the Jewish Hospital, where there would be an atmosphere of Jewish love and sympathy. Dr. Goodman-Levy, who had accomplished a giant's work single-handed, had intimated to him that a new branch of the Association had the previous night been formed in North London. Twenty-four members were present, and £150 had already been promised, including yearly subscriptions to the value of £25.

The motion having been seconded by Mr. MICHAELIS, the report and balance-sheet were adopted.

The CHAIRMAN moved the election of the officers, and declared that there was a vacancy for a Vice-President. Miss Davidson and Mr. Max Michaelis were nominated, but it being pointed out that Miss Davidson's work for the branch had already seriously affected her health, her name was withdrawn, and Mr. Michaelis was elected. Mr. SHARP seconded the motion, and the following officers were elected :—Mrs. M. Friedlander, President; Mrs. E. Ezra and Mr. Max Michaelis, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. H. Wolff, Treasurer; Mrs. J. Cofman-Nicoresti, Hon. Secretary.

On the motion of Dr. A. GASTER, the Treasurer of the Association, seconded by Dr. SAMUEL DAICHES, thanks were accorded to the Committee.

Mr. H. WOLFF, Chairman of the Committee, acknowledged the vote. He said their success was mainly due to the energy of Mrs. Friedlander. It was gratifying to know that as soon as the doctors came back the out-patient department would be opened, and that arrangements for the building were being proceeded with.

A vote of thanks to the Junior Branch was proposed by Mr. J. COFMAN-NICORESTI.

Mr. E. KAPP proposed, and Dr. A. GOODMAN-LEVY seconded, a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was passed with enthusiasm.

Dr. GASTER, in acknowledging the vote, said they did not want the so-called "influential" people who did nothing. They wanted workers. It was the Jewish heart that spoke in this movement. That was why he was proud to work for it, and he hoped he would be granted strength to do so for many more years.

On the motion of Mrs. FRIEDLANDER, seconded by Mr. J. ELTON, thanks were accorded to Dr. and Mrs. A. Gaster for their hospitality.

The Jewess in the Apocrypha.

ADDRESS BY DR. ISRAEL ABRAHAMS.

On Sunday last, at the West End Literary Society, Dr. ISRAEL ABRAHAMS, M.A., delivered an address on "The Jewess in the Apocrypha." Mrs. HERBERT D. COHEN presided.

The lecturer remarked that there is very much about women in the Apocrypha. Two sides are represented: What men said about women, and what the women really were. As regards the first side, there were two phenomena of the period. In the first place, Greek culture had, besides its valuable contributions to enrich Jewish life and thought, an evil consequence. It strengthened the growth, especially in the aristocratic society of Judea, of laxity of marital morals. Most of the bitter taunts against women in Proverbs and Sirach were due to this cause. But, in counteraction to this laxity, there also developed, under the native genius of Judaism, a stronger ideal of the home. The Apocrypha is remarkable for its praise of the happy married life. "A good wife is a good gift, the portion of them that fear the Lord." Anything that disturbed the purity and calm of the home-life, whether from the side of husband or wife, was justly denounced. On the other hand, Sirach drew charming pictures of a home-life, in which husband and wife were life-long partners, and in their death were not divided. It is a fine trait that so often husband and wife were buried together in one sepulchre. The lecturer also showed how, in the Apocrypha, there was no preference to sons over daughters as such. And there was also a notable strengthening of the honour to parents, "in word and deed," as Sirach puts it, to mother as to father and on the part alike of daughter and son. Many other points were touched on, and then Dr. Abrahams turned to the second side of his subject—the actual figures of women in the Apocrypha books. He spoke first of the noble array of domestic women in Tobit. Then he turned to the story of Outraged Innocence Triumphant in Susannah, saved from a false charge by a Daniel come to the judgment. Next he presented the Joyous Martyr, the mother and her seven sons. Then there was the true Maccabean type, Judith, the Virtuous Amazon. It was notable that Judith is the heroic counterpart to Judas, both in name and spirit. But, finally, perhaps, the most wonderful thing was the adoption and perfecting, in the Apocrypha, of the personification of Wisdom as a Woman. She is glorious, desirable, to be preferred above sceptres and thrones, a joy to live with, a perennial source of the highest felicity. True, this woman, whom the wise men portrayed and yearned for, was no woman of flesh and blood. None the less the beautiful imagery of their personification set for women of flesh and blood an ideal of dignity, and a perfection of character which man had formulated, but which Woman may realize if she will.

The Rev. EPHRAIM LEVINE, M.A., in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said that Dr. Abrahams had shown them the Apocrypha in a new light. People who accused Jews of an Oriental idea of women ought to realise that according to true Jewish tradition woman's status was exceptionally high. He wished that the Jewish Community would make the voice of their women heard in congregational and synagogal affairs. Women must play their part in the great work of reconstruction.

Mrs. ERNEST LESSER and Mrs. COHEN associated themselves with Mr. Levine's motion, which was unanimously adopted.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

NOTE.—Insertion of news cannot be secured unless it reaches the office early in the week. Delivery of reports of Sunday functions is requested not later than Tuesday.

Manchester.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

COUNCIL OF MANCHESTER AND SALFORD JEWS.

The first meeting of the newly formed Council was held last week at the Jewish Working Men's Club. The following were elected:—Messrs. E. H. Langdon, J.P., President; L. Kletz and L. Davis, Vice-Presidents; I. Cansino, Treasurer; N. J. Laski, Hon. Secretary; M. Florentin, Councillor S. Finburgh and N. Laski, J.P., members of the Executive, as representing the Manchester Committee of Deputies; I. Apfelbaum, S. Boltiansky, E. Lichtenstein, H. Cohen and R. Barrow-Sicree, delegates on the Executive, as representing the general body of the Council. It was reported that the Sub-Committee had carefully considered the question of finance and advised that the minimum amount required for the carrying on of the work of the organisation would be £200 a year. No method of assessing synagogues and institutions which would desire to come into the new body was found possible on a basis of membership, as some of the largest institutions were least able to afford contributions proportionate to their membership. It was therefore decided to ask the Synagogues, Friendly Societies, and Trade Unions to contribute in accordance with a plan of assessment drawn up. This plan assesses the largest synagogues at £10 a year, others at £5, £3, £2, and £1 according to their financial status. Trade Unions were assessed at three guineas each and Friendly Societies at one guinea per Lodge. The amount obtainable under such assessment amounts to less than half of the estimated income required to meet the anticipated expenditure. In order to raise the remainder, the Manchester Committee of Deputies have undertaken to guarantee the difference conditional upon the payment by the institutions of the assessments made upon them.

A few of the delegates present intimated the willingness of their synagogues to pay the required assessment, but it was stated that probably owing to insufficient time for the various bodies to discuss the matter, no letters had actually reached the Hon. Secretary agreeing to such assessment.

In view of the difficulty of getting into touch with all the Jewish Friendly Societies, the Hon. Secretary will be obliged if the Secretaries of the various Friendly Societies and Trade Unions will communicate with him as to the acceptance or otherwise of the financial proposals.

TALMUD TORAH SCHOOL.

The annual meeting was held on Sunday. Rabbi Dr. B. Salomon presided. The proceedings commenced with the unveiling of a marble tablet to the memory of the late Mr. Mark Steinart, who died last year, and who, besides being a founder, had held the position of President of the Institution for over twenty-five years. Mr. Solomon H. Steinart, the eldest son of the deceased, performed the ceremony.

Dr. SALOMON, after referring to the labours of the late Mr. Steinart, said that at present about four hundred pupils were educated in the Talmud Torah, but, in addition, about one thousand children received Hebrew education at the various municipal schools under the auspices of the Talmud Torah, at the hands of its teachers. Unfortunately, the Institution had been treated as the Cinderella of the various Manchester institutions, and some people, when approached, had expressed their opinion that it was not necessary. The Hebrew Education Board, under the administration of Mr. Ephraim Harris, M.A., had done wonders, and the headmaster, Mr. I. W. Slotki, had worked most energetically.

Several memorial offerings were made and a substantial sum contributed.

Mr. EPHRAIM HARRIS, who was called upon to address the meeting, spoke in praiseworthy terms of the late Mr. Steinart. At first, many years ago, he (Mr. Harris) was hostile to the institution, as he thought that it was not needed in those days, but now he certainly recognised its necessity.

Rabbi Dr. SALOMON, in moving the adoption of the annual report, said that it was the first year in which the scholarships had been utilised. Favourable reports had been received from the examiners of the progress of the successful pupils. The teachers, under the able direction of the Headmaster, Mr. Slotki, had continued their duties successfully and the tuition had been carried on generally with zeal and efficiency. In the coming year, improvements would have to be made in the heating and lighting arrangements, and in renovating the building. This, in addition to the increased expenditure for educational work, would entail a great outlay, which must be met by voluntary contributions. The opportunity was taken, when the Armistice was declared, to issue a special appeal for thank-offerings, but the appeal did not meet with the response such an occasion warranted. The Executive had been able to distribute nearly two hundred pairs of boots and many suits to deserving boys, through the generosity of several donors.

Mr. S. HAMBURGER, Treasurer, submitted the balance-sheet. This showed: subscriptions £465 (an increase of £64), donations £355, offerings £318, collections at parties £141 (an increase of £46), and other items of income totalling £1,616, as compared with £1,526 the previous year The expenditure, amounting to £1,519, included £1,102 for salaries (an increase of £85). The indebtedness to the bank had been decreased from £154 to £60. The Yetta Weinberg Endowment Fund now stood at £521, and the Teachers' Training Endowment Fund had risen to £391, mainly by means of legacies and donations. Mr. Hamburger expressed his disappointment at the poor response to the Special Appeal, as only about £60 to £70 had been forthcoming. He thought many parents whose sons had, happily, returned home safely, after enduring the hardships and perils of war, would have been glad of the opportunity to contribute a sum to the Talmud Torah as a thanksgiving offering.

Councillor FINESTONE moved the adoption of the annual balance-sheet. The motion was seconded by Mr. H. R. DAVIDSON, and after some discussion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Sol Harris, after having served five years as secretary, has resigned the position. The committee intend to make him a presentation. His successor is Mr. L. M. Galansky, a past teacher.

The following were elected:—Rabbi Dr. Salomon, President; Messrs. H. Auerback, Henry Cohen, S. H. Steinart, Vice-Presidents; Z. Levenson, Treasurer; J. Stein, Hon. Secretary; and a Committee of twelve. A vote of thanks was passed to the Hon. Accountant, Mr. Ernest Royce, and a tribute of admiration of the valuable services rendered by the retiring Treasurer, Mr. S. Hamburger, during the four years he had held that position, was tendered to him.

HIGHER BROUGHTON CONGREGATION.

At a special general meeting of the members and seat-holders held on Sunday, at which the President, Councillor S. Finburgh, presided, the unanimous recommendations of the Selection Committee and the Executive and Council that a "call" be given to the Rev. Joseph Rabinowitz, B.A., of Bradford, to fill the vacant office of minister, were confirmed. In accordance with the laws of the congregation, a resolution was thereupon proposed by Mr. Louis Kletz, seconded by Mr. R. Balon, and supported by many others, and carried with enthusiasm: "That the Rev. Joseph Rabbinowitz, B.A., be and is hereby elected the Minister of the Higher Broughton Hebrew Congregation."

The minister-elect springs from a family of Rabbis. He is the son of Rabbi and Mrs. M. Rabinowitz, of London, and was born in London. He was a student at the Stepney Jewish Schools, the Central Foundation School, and at University College, where he took the B.A. degree, with honours in Semitics, and received his theological training at Jews' College. He held the position of Master at several religious classes in London, and for the past two years has been Minister of the Bradford Hebrew Congregation.

CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE.

Last Wednesday, a Siyum, on the completion of Mishna Nashim, was held at this synagogue. The concluding portions of the Mishna were expounded, and an address was delivered by Rabbi I. J. Yoffey. He dwelt upon the value of studying the Mishna, and urged upon the members of the congregation that they should come, and also bring their friends, to the Beth Hamedrash, where the Law was expounded every night. Subsequently refreshments were provided. Mr. Levinson, one of the oldest members of the Chevra Mishna, presided. Mr. P. Light eulogised the work of the Chevra Mishna of the synagogue. Mr. M. Sugarwhite (Secretary) proposed "Success to the Central Synagogue," and at the same time wished Mr. H. Ribatzkie, Warden of the Synagogue, and Mr. P. Weinberg a speedy recovery from their illnesses. His remarks were endorsed by Mr. Mostovsky. Thanks were accorded to the President of the Synagogue, Mr. J. Weinberg, for providing the refreshments.

WITHINGTON LITERARY SOCIETY.

A general meeting will be held next Sunday. The Rev. Isaac E. Goller will deliver a lecture on "Things Wise and Otherwise."

GROVE HOUSE LADS' CLUB.

Successful concerts to large and appreciative audiences have been recently given by the Starr Concert Party and by Lucelles. Mr. Nathan Doniger has promised to give a concert next Sunday.

Leeds.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

TALMUD TORAH SCHOOL.

A meeting of the Executive was held on Thursday evening at the Jewish Institute Rooms. Mr. L. Gottliffe, the Chairman, reported that the Executive had received a letter from the teaching staff demanding an immediate increase in salaries. Their request, considering what had been done in the matter, could be only taken as an ultimatum. The Executive had always treated the teachers in a fair and honourable manner, and would not tolerate being dictated to by the staff. After some discussion, it was decided that the Executive should advertise for a new teaching staff. The question of the new building for the School was then considered. Mr. L. Rosenberg, in submitting particulars of a site in the centre of the city that had been viewed, said he was of opinion that the position was an ideal one for the purpose, and one that would admirably serve for a war memorial, if the new School was intended for that purpose. It was decided that Messrs. L. Gottliffe, L. Rosenberg, A. Friedman, and M. Silman should enter into negotiations for the purchase of the site.

THE LATE MR. MOSES RAISMAN.

By the death, last week, of Moses Raisman, in his ninetieth year, Leeds Jewry has lost one of the early founders of the community. Mr. Raisman settled in Leeds over fifty years ago, when there was barely a "Minyan" of resident coreligionists. He was a friend of the poor, and his home was always "open house" to the poor Jewish immigrant, in whose welfare he was indefatigable. He was the founder of the New Briggate Congregation, and established the Chevra Kadisha of that Synagogue over forty years ago. He was many times President of the Synagogue, and, up to the time of his demise, was a life member of the Council. Mr. Raisman was one of the pioneers of the matzo baking industry, and as far back as forty years ago manufactured the now well-known Leeds Matzos. The funeral was attended by all sections of the local community. Rabbi H. Hurwitz and Revs. C. Kahan and S. Manson officiated. The deceased is survived by his widow, two daughters, and one son, Mr. Harry Raisman, who takes a prominent part in local communal affairs.

THE LATE MR. B. NAVIASKI.

The Jewish Community in Leeds has suffered a great loss through the death, last Sunday, at the age of fifty-seven, of Mr. B. Naviaski. The deceased, who came from an erudite family of Rabbis, was the son-in-law of the late Rabbi Israel Levinson, and a brother-in-law of the late Rev. Elkan Levy, of Leeds. Unassuming in character, of a quiet, peaceful disposition, and gifted with a large fund of humour, Mr. Naviaski was beloved by all as a splendid type of orthodox Jew, and was often sought after for advice. Taking an interest in all Jewish matters, he identified himself principally with the Old Hebrew Congregation. Prior to the funeral, Rabbi I. H. Daiches delivered a Hesped at the Beth Hamedrash Hagodel. The Rev. S. Diamond officiated at the cemetery. Representatives of all synagogues were present. The deceased leaves a widow, two sons and two daughters.—From M. L.

JEWISH HOSPITAL VISITING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Executive was held on Thursday at the Jewish Institute Rooms. The meeting was convened for the purpose of deciding what steps should be taken in disposing of the funds in hand, as there was now practically no necessity for the continuation of the Committee's work. Mr. L. Rosenberg (Hon. Secretary) reported that there were now only three Jewish soldiers in the local military hospitals. He suggested that the remaining funds should be distributed among the necessitous cases of Jewish soldiers' dependents. The suggestion was agreed to.

Liverpool.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

JEWISH SOLDIERS' FAMILIES WAR FUND.

During the past year a sum of about £1,400 was collected, mainly from the poorer sections of the Community, to assist those families of Jewish soldiers which required an allowance additional to the Government grant. A sum of £30 per week was thus granted. The work of the Committee was recently brought before the Princes Road Congregation, and enlisted the support of Mr. A. M. Jackson and Mr. D. Gabrielsen. Thanks to the efforts of these gentlemen, £289 was collected from the members of the Congregation and handed to the Committee of the Fund.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society was held on Sunday at the Jewish Centre, 6, Princes Road. Mr. Bertram B. Benas, B.A., LL.B., the President, presided. A vote of condolence was tendered to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Michael L. Hyam, on the death of his father, the late Mr. B. Hyam. The Chairman said that the occasion could not be allowed to pass by without making mention of the great loss sustained for Jewry by the passing of Colonel Sir Mark Sykes. It had been his (the speaker's) privilege to have met Sir Mark Sykes, and he could well realise what it meant for Jewry to have as its friend so inspiring and influential a personality. An address was delivered by the Chairman on the "Jewish Centre Library and its Contents." Thanks were accorded to Mr. Benas on the motion of Mr. Lionel Collins, seconded by Lieut. Simon Abrahams (of the "Judeans"), who was heartily welcomed back to the Society.

UNIVERSITY JEWISH STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society was held on the 18th inst., at the Students' Union, Bedford Street. Miss F. Levin presided. Dr. I. J. Lipkin, M.D. (of the School of Bio-Chemistry), delivered an address on "Jewish Contributions to Medicine." Dr. Lipkin gave an account of contributions by Jews to their own medicine when they were a national entity, and reviewed also their contributions to general medicine in post-Talmudic times, mentioning, in particular, the great discoveries made by Professors Ehrlich, Haffkine, and Flexner. Messrs. S. Fox and H. M. Cohen also spoke. On the motion of Mr. P. Abrahams, seconded by Dr. M. B. Strock, thanks were accorded to the lecturer.

HEBREW SCHOOLS.

One of the scholars, Violet Dolovitz, has won the third prize of £3 in connection with the Navy League Competition for Elementary Schools. The competition was open to all children attending county or elementary schools in Great Britain or national schools in Ireland.

MONTEFIORE TONTINE FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

At a special general meeting of the Society, Dr. B. M. Strock, M.B., Ch.B., B.A., was unanimously elected surgeon in place of Dr. Palmer, who has resigned.

The Rev. M. Zeffert, B.A., is to occupy the pulpit at the Hope Place Synagogue during Morning Service to-morrow.

Glasgow.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

GERTRUDE JACOBSON ORPHANAGE.

The Jewish Community has displayed an active interest in the Orphanage since its establishment in 1913. The Committee having decided to extend the benefits of the Institution to Jewish orphans in all parts of Scotland, a house, with ample accommodation and with grounds attached thereto, has been purchased in Sinclair Drive, Langside. The Committee have nearly completed the collection of the purchase price. They ask for increased support in the form of donations and subscriptions, especially from the other Jewish Communities in the country. The Treasurer (Mr. L. W. Winer, 13, Cragmillar Road, Langside) will be glad to receive such contributions.

BETH HAMEDRASH HAGODEL.

The death has taken place of Mr. J. K. Aronson, who only a week ago was elected Gabbai of the Congregation. Coming from Dundee seventeen years ago, he took an active part in the affairs of the Beth Hamedrash, acting as Lay Reader, Treasurer, and Gabbai.

Birmingham.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

WROTTESLEY STREET BETH HAMEDRASH.

On Sunday the pupils listened, with keen interest, to a lecture on Palestine by Rabbi Z. Hodes. As proof of the deep impression created, the boys collected enough money to defray the expense of planting two trees in the Holy Land, to be named after their teachers, Messrs. M. Lovestone and M. S. Harris.

CHARITY CONCERT.

The members of the Jewish Working Men's Club and the Tailors' Club and Institute, out of sympathy with the sad case of a maimed repatriated prisoner of war who is unable to follow his trade, resolved to form a joint committee to raise funds to put him in business. Mr. L. Goodman was elected Chairman; Mr. B. Peters, Treasurer; and M. Kalisher, Hon. Secretary, together with a Committee. In furtherance of the object a concert was given on Sunday, at the Grosvenor Rooms of the Grand Hotel. Its success was proof of the earnest work of the Committee. A number of leading artists appearing at the local theatres, with their usual generosity, volunteered their services. The vote of thanks to the artists and helpers, proposed by Mr. Lew Goodman, was heartily adopted.

BEDFORD. Next Sunday, at half-past six, at the Jewish Y.M.C.A., 2nd-Lieut. H. M. Abrahams will read a short paper on "The Seven Ages of Man," to be followed by a few remarks on "Public School Education in the Future."

BOLTON. Mr. A. L. Salzedo, of Manchester, read a paper on "Judaism and Idealism," to the Hebrew Debating Society, at a meeting which was held last Sunday, at Mr. Noar's house. Mr. Morris Shaffer presided. Messrs. Goldstone, Bernard, Isaacson, Allen, and A. Gaffan took part in the subsequent discussion.

BRADFORD. Rabbi Dr. Strauss delivered a lecture last week to the members of the Leeds Polyglot Society on "Patriotism and Cosmopolitism."

BRIGHTON. Under the auspices of the Brighton and Hove Congregation, a lecture was delivered last Sunday in the Vestry Room of the Synagogue by Mr. Paul Goodman, on "Talmud Torah, or the Place of Learning in Jewish Life." The Rev. B. B. Lieberman, M.A., presided. The chairman referred to the importance of the subject and to the lecturer's qualifications as author of "The Synagogue and the Church" to discuss it. The lecturer dealt with the place that Talmud Torah or learning had always held in Jewish life. We must learn from history and restore to learning its former importance. Perhaps the Literary Society movement might do a great deal in this direction. A vote of thanks to the lecturer was moved by Mr. M. Shire and seconded by Mr. S. B. Harris.

CARDIFF. Mr. Barnett Jacobs, President of the Cathedral Road Congregation (who was the only Jewish representative on the Local Tribunal), was invited by the Chairman of the Tribunal to the luncheon given at the City Hall last week.

At a general meeting of the Cathedral Road Congregation, held at the Isaac Samuel Memorial Schools on Sunday (Mr. B. Jacobs presiding), nominations were received for a Council and an Education Committee, to be elected at the next general meeting.

CORK. A meeting of the Jewish Literary and Social Society was held last week, Mr. I. Taylor presided. Mr. M. Grimson read a paper on "Socialism and the Zionist Movement." The Rev. H. Klein, Messrs. P. Lawson, M. Fisher, H. Cohen, and B. Birkhan took part in the subsequent discussion. A vote of thanks to the lecturer was proposed by Mr. A. M. Sandler, J.P., and seconded by Mr. A. Dubov.

COVENTRY. At a meeting of the Hebrew Literary and Social Society, last week, Mr. J. Glieberman gave a lecture entitled "Sayings from the Talmud." Mr. B. Fisher presided. The Rev. D. I. Devons, D. Salmon, M. Angel, S. Philips, S. Cohen, W. Cohen and H. Fine also spoke.

DUBLIN. Mr. Julius Zlotover, younger son of Mr. Joseph Zlotover, 42, Longwood Avenue, S.C.R., qualified in Dental Surgery at the recent final examination held by the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

EDINBURGH. A meeting was held on Sunday in the Melbourne Hall, for the purpose of electing a Provisional Committee to inaugurate the Jewish Social and Literary Institute. Rabbi Dr. Salis Daiches, who presided, emphasised the necessity and advisability of having a place where a Jewish atmosphere would be prevalent, and which would bring all classes of the Community into closer touch with one another. Mr. E. H. Furst moved, and Mr. J. Levy seconded, a resolution pledging the meeting to support the scheme in every possible way. The motion was unanimously carried. A Provisional Committee was elected to work out a practical scheme to be put before a meeting in due course. Mr. M. J. Press, 8, Montagu Street, was appointed Hon. Secretary, *pro tem.*

Mr. A. M. Hyams, a past President of the Congregation, has presented six Talethim to the Synagogue.

LEICESTER. The Rev. A. Cohen, M.A., of Birmingham, examined, last Sunday, the pupils attending the Hebrew classes in connection with the synagogue. He expressed himself highly gratified with the result.

NEWCASTLE. The annual meeting of the Board of Guardians was held last week. The President, Mr. J. Marks, was in the chair. The Treasurer, Mr. B. Birk, submitted the balance-sheet, which showed an increased income over that of previous years. The following were elected: Mr. J. Marks, President; Mr. B. Birk, Treasurer; the Rev. E. Drukker and Mr. L. Cohen, Hon. Secretaries; Messrs. I. Mendelson and A. Wilkie, Auditors; A. N. Birk, I. Caller, H. Selig, J. Mendorff, S. Jackson, A. Micklen, I. Lazarus, L. Freeman, M. Turner-Samuels, J. Lukes, M. Ernstone, and J. Franks, Committee.

Mrs. Intracht, of Heaton, has presented to the Old Congregation a cover for the reading desk. Mr. S. Segal, of Fore Street, London (late of Newcastle), has presented to the Congregation a Sepher cover, in memory of his son, Second-Lieutenant Marcus Segal, who was killed in action in June, 1917.

NOTTINGHAM. The passing away of Ralph Goldman removes a conspicuous figure in Nottingham Jewry, a loss which the Community cannot easily replace. His connection with Nottingham dated from long before the synagogue was built, as one immediately notices on entering the synagogue his name on the tablet recording the building committee. A past president of the Synagogue and a past president of the Jewish Men's Club, he did excellent work, and Nottingham will be ever grateful for his services. I was brought into contact with Ralph Goldman in connection with the Belgian Relief Fund, and whilst serving with him I noticed the great interest he took in its welfare. To me it was more than surprising, because I have always found types of the character of Ralph Goldman refusing to associate themselves with Jewish affairs. Ralph Goldman loved to be known as a Jew, and his enthusiasm for any Jewish charity was great. With the close of the Belgian Relief Fund, the Russian Polish Palestine War Relief Fund was formed, and in connection with it I had continually to be brought into contact with our President. He was always ready to assist me in every way. The poor have lost a friend, our Community a leader.—From Mr. L. MILLETT.

WEST HARTLEPOOL. By the death of Mrs. H. Mosesson, in her eighty-eighth year, which took place on the 18th inst., the local Jewish Community has been deprived of its oldest member, her connection with the synagogue having extended over a period of forty-six years. Wife of the late Rev. J. Mosesson, who for many years held the office here of Chazan-Shochet, the deceased lady was actuated by intensely religious sentiments, and encouraged her husband in his manifold public activities. Old and weak as she was, she would never deviate one iota from the practice of her religious observances. Altogether, she was of a type which is rapidly disappearing. The sympathy and condolence of the Community will be readily and sincerely extended to her bereaved family.—From the Rev. PHILIP CHAZAN.

The funeral of Mrs. Mosesson was well attended; the leading officers of the Congregation were present. The Service was conducted by the Rev. P. Chazan, who gave an address at the grave-side.

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of the UNITED SYNAGOGUE of LEEDS,
42, MELBOURNE STREET.
Adar 20th, 5679.

HECHSHER.

WE give a Hechsher to LEVI & LEVI, that their bakehouse in which they bake Matzos for Passover, and which is situated in our city, is under our supervision, and all Matzos baked for this Passover are baked under the most stringent ritual regulations. From the beginning of kneading till the finished Matzo, the time taken is fifteen minutes at most, and all utensils used are always clean.

The flour kashered for the Matzos this Passover is 81 per cent. extraction of Pure Unwashed Wheat, which is the *only* flour allowed to be kashered for this Passover, by order of the Food Controller, as no permission has been given to kasher pure white flour for Passover; therefore, even the most exacting Orthodox Jews may eat Levi & Levi's Matzos and Meal for the coming Passover, with a clear conscience.

As witness to the above, we give our signature and seal this 20th day of Adar, 5679.

(Signed), I. H. DAICHES,
T. H. HURWITZ,
N. SINSON,
L. J. ASTRINSKY,
15, Victoria Place, Leeds. } *Rabbis.*

In Paragraph.

MR. MONTAGU'S CHURCH PATRONAGE.—In reply to Mr. Rowlands, who asked the Secretary of State for India whether a bishopric in India was vacant, and if he proposed to tender advice to the Crown with reference to the appointment, Mr. Montagu says: "I have asked my right hon. friend the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Balfour) to act for me in this and similar matters."

BELGIAN HONOUR FOR LORD SWAYTHLING.—Royal permission has been accorded to Lord Swaythling, President of the Wounded Allies Relief Committee, to wear the Insignia of Commander of the Order of the Crown, conferred upon him by the King of the Belgians, in recognition of valuable services rendered by him in the Allied cause.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.—The Clergy Auxiliary Committee, having decided to widen the scope of the Committee by the election of three representatives of each religious denomination, Dayan A. Feldman, B.A., and the Rev. J. F. Stern have been elected as Jewish representatives, in addition to the original Jewish member, the Rev. A. A. Green.

THE LATE MRS. DAVID Q. HENRIQUES.—At a special meeting of the Sara Pyke House Committee of the Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls and Women, held recently, a vote of condolence with the family of their late President, Mrs. D. Q. Henriques, was passed. The resolution states in part:—"Mrs. David Q. Henriques had been associated with the work of the Home for over thirty years, and her devotion to its best interests, and unsparing labour on its behalf will ever be gratefully remembered by those who had the privilege of working with and for her. Every girl who passed through the Home was the object of her special thought and care, and even during her long illness she desired to be kept informed as to the welfare of both staff and inmates, and never tired of offering or of listening to suggestions likely to promote the happiness and well-being of those who came within its walls. Up to her last hours of consciousness she gave her love and thought to that which had been her life's work."

NEW WEST END SYNAGOGUE.—A public meeting to consider the advisability of organising a scheme of social service in one of the districts of East London in connection with this synagogue, will be held at the Board Room of the Synagogue next Sunday. The Rev. E. Levine, M.A., will preside. The speakers will include Miss Adler, L.C.C., the Rev. J. F. Stern, Capt. Basil Henriques, and others.

THE OLD AGE PENSIONS ACTS.—Mr. Henry Lesser (Barrister-at-Law) and Mr. J. Dennison were received by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his room at the House of Commons on the 20th inst., when the anomalies of the existing Old Age Pension Acts were discussed at some length. A Committee of Enquiry is to be set up by the Government at an early date.

DR. ALFRED EICHHOLZ, H.M.I., was invested with the insignia of Commander of the Order of the British Empire by His Majesty the King, at Buckingham Palace, last Tuesday.

MR. BEN NATHAN, who recently underwent an operation of a serious nature, has, we regret to say, been compelled to undergo further surgical treatment this week. Although this involved a most critical operation, we are pleased to state that upon enquiry on going to press we were informed that the patient was progressing favourably.

MISS REGINA MIRIAM BLOCH read a selection of her occult and mystical poems at the Eustace Miles' Restaurant on the 21st inst. The readings included her new poem on perfect vision, entitled "The Holy City," a paper on "Influences," and a Druidic chant on "The World-Tree." Mrs. Herbert Cohen, who presided, gave an appreciative speech in proposing a vote of thanks to Miss Bloch, which was seconded by Mr. Henry Simpson.

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ARTILLERY LANE SYNAGOGUE.—The annual meeting was held last week. Mr. I. Lipman presided, and Mr. M. Kossover (Acting President) reviewed the position of the synagogue. The following were elected: Messrs. I. Lipman, Hon. President; M. Kossover, Acting Chairman; W. Freedman, Vice-President; Samuel and Silver, Wardens; Zacks, Treasurer; Goldstein, Silverstein, and E. Plaskowsky, Auditors; together with General and Finance Committees. The Rev. Mr. Dimson was re-elected Minister, and the Rev. A. Amias was re-elected Reader. Mr. Dimson was also elected to represent the synagogue at the Board of Deputies. A Chevrah Gemiluth Chassadim was founded by Mrs. Weinbaum, who gave £15 15s. for this purpose.

ASSOCIATION OF CHAZANIM OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—At the annual meeting, held at the Philpot Street Synagogue Vestry Rooms, the President reported satisfactory work during 1918. The following were re-elected: The Revs. D. Klein, President; P. Fassenfeld, Vice-President; S. Blachman, Treasurer; H. Davids and C. Davies, Auditors; B. Hoffman, Hon. Secretary; and a Committee.

FREEMASONRY.—The installation meeting of the Montefiore Lodge was held last week, at the Café Royal, Regent Street, and presided over by the outgoing Worshipful Master, Bro. Isaac Goldston, who installed Bro. Sidney M. Cohen as his successor. The new Worshipful Master appointed the following officers to assist him during his Mastership: W. Bro. Isaac Goldston, I.P.M.; Bro. H. Woolf, S.W.; Bro. A. G. Rossiter, J.W.; W. Bro. J. Rossdale, P.A.G.St.B., Treasurer; W. Bro. N. P. Vallentine, Lon. R., Secretary; W. Bro. A. Tannenbaum, Lon. R., D.C.; Bros. J. Hyams, S.D.; M. Lazarus, J.D.; J. Elton, I.G.; H. L. Cooke, Organist; Max E. Guggenheim, A.D.C.; M. Goldman and H. Cohen, Stewards; and W. Bro. W. J. Barnes, Tyler. A presentation was made to Bro. Goldston of a piece of plate, voted to him by the members on his retirement from the chair, as a mark of appreciation of his services as Master. The Initiates of his period of office also presented him with an ormolu clock and set of ornaments *en suite*. At the subsequent banquet, which was presided over by Bro. Sidney M. Cohen, sympathetic references were made by many of the speakers to the absence through illness of W. Bro. N. P. Vallentine, Hon. Secretary, who had been present at every installation meeting for the past forty years. A concert arranged by Bro. Herbert L. Cooke, Organist, followed.

HAMPSTEAD LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.—A meeting was held on Sunday under the chairmanship of Mr. Herbert E. Cohen. Mr. Eric E. Abrahams opened a debate in advocacy of Phonetic Spelling. The Rev. A. A. Green opened on the other side. The next meeting will be held on March 9th, when the Rev. G. Prince will lecture on Jewish Traditional Music, with illustrations.

BERNER OLD BOYS' CLUB.—Mr. N. Mackover opened a discussion, last week, on the subject: "That a general six hours working day would be harmful to the general public and all workers, and is therefore at the present time against the public interest." The following took part in the subsequent discussion: Messrs. I. Fox, M. Gershon, L. Kornstein, I. Cash, L. Lesser, H. Fox, S. Kosilovitch, H. Hyams, and the Chairman, Mr. C. Goldstein. Thanks were accorded to Mr. Mackover, on the motion of Mr. S. Fox, seconded by Mr. S. Wernick.—Last Monday Mr. L. Lesser opened a discussion on "East End Jewry's Position in the Proposed Scheme of Re-construction." Subsequent speakers were Messrs. M. Gershon, L. Kornstein, S. Kosilovitch, S. Fox, J. Landes, H. Hyams, M. Bach and the Chairman, Mr. A. Kosilovitch.—At a general meeting of the Club held recently, Mr. L. Lesser, who presided, reported on the success of the Club's activities. He mentioned that steps were being taken for the re-construction of the Club in preparation for the return of absent members. Mr. L. Kornstein (the Treasurer) gave an exceptionally good report regarding the Club's finances. The funds showed a considerable increase as compared with last year.

BERNER STREET CLASSES.—On Tuesday week the pupils of the Jewish Religious Education Board were provided with an entertainment by Mrs. J. E. Pinder Davis, the Chairman of Managers. The children enjoyed a Punch and Judy show, followed by a concert, and were supplied with cakes, sweets, and oranges.

GOLDER'S GREEN JEWISH CIRCLE.—Mr. F. S. Sobell lectured, last Sunday, at Lyndale Hall, on "Legal Reminiscences—Humorous and Otherwise." The Rev. I. Livingstone presided. In the discussion that followed, Messrs. A. L. Victor and J. Sasserath and the Chairman took part. The next lecture will be given on March 9th, by Mrs. Basil H. Q. Henriques. Her subject will be "A Move from West to East."

"KOSHER" MEAT FROM IRELAND.—At the Police Court, Old Street, on Monday, Mr. Clarke Hall dealt with three summonses against "Kosher" butchers, for "unlawfully taking delivery of a quantity of meat sent from Ireland to someone not authorised by the Food Controller," contrary to the Meat (Licensing of Export) (Ireland) Order, 1918. Two summonses were against Morris Novikolsky, butcher, of 59, Buxton Street, Spitalfields, and the third against Barnet Strongwater, butcher, of 144, Old Montague Street. Mr. Young, solicitor, supporting the summonses for the Local Food Control Committee, said that an Inspector under the Committee saw a hamper being delivered at Novikolsky's shop on January 30th, from which meat was taken and put in a safe. The Inspector went into the shop, and, on inquiry, found that the weight of the meat delivered was 250 lbs. On another occasion two hampers arrived, the weight of which was 517 lbs. Both of these were labelled "dead fowls." Defendant, in addition to being a butcher, was a poultry dealer in a large way, so that this label might have put inquirers off the scent. The difficulty with "kosher" butchers was that Jews would not eat frozen meat. During the week ending January 30th defendant received meat value £37 3s. 8d. in excess of his allocation, and in so doing was committing another offence against the Meat Dealers' Restriction Order, for which he might have been summoned. On seven other days in January he had also received hampers which, no doubt, had contained meat. All these hampers had been consigned from a person named Flloyd, of Dublin. Inspector Ansell gave evidence in support of this statement. Questioned by Mr. Jenkins, for the defence, witness said that he did not speak about a second consignment. One did come the following day, but witness did not, at the time, know of this. He did, after a time, give defendant permission to sell this meat rather than it should go bad. That was because the Food Controller could not attend in time to take delivery. On the day following, the two hampers contained 517 lbs. of meat. This quantity was handed over to the Ministry of Food. Questioned by Mr. Young, witness said that defendant had exceeded his allocation on the week by 8 per cent. One week he had 26 per cent. beyond his allowance. Mr. Clarke Hall: "In addition to his allocation?" Witness: "Yes." Mr. Jenkins said that defendant fell in with a suggestion of Flloyd's, as he could not get enough "Kosher" meat. Fines and costs amounting to £29 2s. were imposed. The summons against Strongwater disclosed similar facts. The magistrate held that the case against him was not so bad, and fined him £10 and 2 guineas costs.

PEARSON'S FRESH AIR FUND.—The fourth war report of this Fund has been issued. No one acquainted with its activities can overlook the immense benefit which it dispenses above all in these days in pursuit of its humane purpose of affording holidays in the fresh air to poor town children. The promoters report a more successful financial year, although the number of children for whom a country holiday was provided did not reach that of other years, doubtless owing to difficulties of travelling, rationing, etc. The total number of children who had a day's holiday was 93,795, of whom 51,270 were from London; 4,996 children had a fortnight's holiday, of whom 1,538 children were London children. Since 1892 the Fresh Air Fund has sent 3,895,728 children to the country for a day's holiday, and 48,111 for a fortnight's holiday.

MR. PHILIP BLACKMAN, of the Deal Street London County Council School, has been elected a Fellow of the Chemical Society.

THE next number of the *Sinai t* will appear in the coming week. It will contain the following articles: "The Wisdom of the Heart," by the President, Rabbi Dr. Jung; "The Jewish Sabbath, the Priceless Pearl," adapted from Rabbi Samson Raphael Hirsch, translated by Miss Helena Frank; "Sabbath, some practical advice," by the Editor, Mr. Leo Jung; "Sketches" on "The Girl in London," by Mrs. Hannah Trager.

A HAPPY gathering assembled on Saturday evening at the premises of Messrs. Brooke Bond and Co., Tea Merchants, Aldgate. The Victory Party was in honour of the firm's employees—soldiers and naval men, to the number of 500—most of whom had just returned from active service in H.M. Forces. One of the employees was the famous boy hero (the late Jack Cornwell) who won the Victoria Cross. Some 1,600 guests attended the party and thoroughly enjoyed the excellent fare and entertainment provided for them.

MR. LEON POLLOCK, so long associated with Mr. Albert de Courville at the London Hippodrome, has arranged to take over the general management of Mr. Harry Burns' Production Department, which has been inaugurated at 5, Coventry Street. In addition to sending out a Grand Opera Company to twice nightly theatres, arrangements are being made to tour a highly successful West End production.

AT the Dalston Theatre, next week, will be performed a drama, "The Plaything of an Hour," which has proved a great attraction wherever it has been produced.

DORASWAMI, a remarkable Indian violinist and pianist, will make his first appearance in England at Maskelyne's on Monday next.

MUSIC.

THE past week has been conspicuous for the number of young artists who have made their début, mostly with a success that has testified admirably not only to their possession of individual ability but also to the tuitive methods that have enabled them to display a technical accuracy and interpretative ability that has made their work appreciable.

AN outstanding performance of the past week was that of Mme. Debenham-Mlikoff, who combined vocal and scenic art at her recital at the Comedy Theatre. Divided into three sections, the programme was framed to indicate various phases of emotion from intense gloom to exuberant joy, aided by scenic effects of light and scenery and the numerous dresses donned in turn by the singer. The range of songs embraced a wide field of art, one of the best being a new work by E. V. Lucas and Hermann Finck, entitled "Such Joy is Mine," which was well suited to the capacity of the singer. Skilful accompaniments were played "off" by Signor Manlio di Veroli.

OWING to the indisposition of Miss Myra Hess, an alteration was made in the concert of the London Chamber Concert's Society on Tuesday week at Wigmore Hall. Her place was taken by Mr. William Murdoch in Brahms' Pianoforte Quintet, the well-known artist also playing with satisfactory results in César Franck's "Prelude, Fugue and Variations."

CONCERT-GOERS have become familiar with the three works of César Franck, his Sonata in A, the Quintet, and "Preludes." It was therefore wise of the London Trio to revive at the concert at Æolian Hall on Tuesday week an early Pianoforte Trio in F sharp minor. Like most of this composer's work, it is distinguished by its rhythmic themes and fully scored movements. Beethoven's Trio in B flat Op. 97 also received very capable interpretation, and solo works were contributed by Mme. Goodwin. The vocal element was supplied by Miss Dorothy Moulton, a pleasing singer, whose contributions included Cyril Scott's "Lullaby" and songs by Roger Quilter.

A SECOND violin recital was given later by Miss Dorothy Brook, when she confirmed the favourable impression already created by her masterly handling of Vitali's Chaconne in G minor and Lekeu's lengthy Sonata in G.

A WELCOME reappearance was made on Wednesday week at Æolian Hall by the young Parisian pianist, Mlle. Berthe Bert. Apart from the pleasure of her playing, two musical novelties were introduced by her, and received well-deserved commendation. These were a transcription of a Scotch Reel, entitled "The Bobers of Brechin," by Granville Bantock, and a Prelude and Fugue by Roger Ducasse. Widely differing as they were both in style and source of inspiration, they proved very effective and received delightful interpretation.

INTEREST was lent to the Chamber Concert given at Wigmore Hall on Thursday week by the fact that the entire programme was carried out by the three sisters Harrison. An artistic performance was given of Brahms' Concerto in A, for violin and 'cello, by Miss Margaret and Miss Beatrice Harrison, the pianoforte parts being taken by Mr. Hamilton Harty.

THE outstanding feature of the Queen's Hall Symphony Concert was the reappearance of the French pianist, M. Cortot. His performance of Saint-Saëns' Concerto in C minor, No. 4, was certainly that of a master of his art. His reception was an enthusiastic one. The vocalist was Miss Carrie Tubb, a singer whose perfect diction and inimitable art were heard to best advantage. On the orchestral side, Sir Henry J. Wood conducted the well-known works of Wagner, Mozart, and Roger Ducasse.

AT Wigmore Hall, to-morrow, Mr. Frederick Lamond gives another recital, his programme being devoted to Schubert, Beethoven, Mozart, and Chopin. The same hall will be held earlier in the day by Miss Kathleen Goodson.

AMONG the numerous Sunday concerts, special mention must be made of that at the Royal Albert Hall, under Mr. Landon Ronald, when the programme was devoted to Tchaikowsky. Miss Carmen Judah was the vocalist.

A SOIREE which was held at the Essex Hall, High Road, Leyton, last week, was a great success. Madame Kehler and Miss Morris sang and were heartily applauded.

M. SERJIUS J. KRISH, the musical director of the Holborn Restaurant orchestra, is relinquishing that post on March 1st. We understand that M. Krish is inaugurating a New Philharmonic Orchestra, which, under his direction, will be available for concerts and all kinds of social functions.

Rev. A. A. Green on "National Brotherhood."

The Rev. A. A. GREEN addressed the Rotary Club on "National Brotherhood," on Wednesday evening. Following the Rev. Thomas Sykes, Secretary of the Brotherhood Movement, and the Rev. Canon Partridge, Mr. Green said that the presence of a Jewish Minister at that symposium showed that they had reached a hopeful stage of the best principles of brotherhood. He told the story of the man who had approached Hillel with a request to be taught the whole Law while standing on one foot. "Love thy neighbour as thyself," was the reply. If this great principle were only understood as it should be; if they realised that by "neighbour" they did not mean only "neighbour" in their home, their place of worship, their town or country, but that the ties of brotherhood had a wider implication, they must realise that man was not put into the world for what he could get out of it, but for what he could put into it. It was not what they professed but what they really were that counted; it was not the shibboleth that passed their lips but the principle that inspired their lives. He could not help saying that the Jews had practised brotherhood, even when they had been persecuted, despised, hated, and misrepresented. But during all the centuries they had never lost their faith in God, or their belief in their own destiny, or their duty towards their fellow-men. The present unrest, he said, was the birth-pangs of a new era. He appealed for a new attitude towards the working-classes, who wanted neither patronage nor charity, but friendly help and co-operation. If brotherhood were practised as well as preached, they might dare to hope that a new era would dawn for the world.

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Wandsworth and Balham Religion Classes.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The distribution of prizes to the pupils attending the Religion Classes of the Wandsworth and Balham Congregation was held last Sunday at the Battersea Town Hall.

Mr. M. DANGLOWITZ presided, and the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Danglowitz (to whom a bouquet was presented by Miss Francis Hyman).

The CHAIRMAN having briefly addressed the assembly,

The Rev. I. OSTROFF read the report on the work of the Classes, by the Examiner (the Rev. A. Mishcon). The following is an abstract:—

"I found in the senior class the Hebrew reading very accurate, and a fair knowledge of the meaning of the prayers was shown. Some of the answers to questions on religious observances showed that the children see a good deal of such observances in their homes. A very gratifying feature is the presence of girls, who are among the best pupils. The efforts of the teacher (the Rev. I. Ostroff) has met with considerable success. In the junior class (under Miss Brodetsky), the pupils showed a good knowledge of the meaning of the Festivals as well as of the religious observances and Biblical History. The Classes, as a whole, reflect much credit upon the Committee and the Teachers. The Classes are the only means of providing Hebrew and religious instruction in the locality."

DAYAN FELDMAN, in the course of an address, said that he had derived much pleasure in coming to the youngest Jewish centre "across the water." During the past four years they had passed through hard times, and it was a source of comfort to know that their religious centres had been maintained through that period of darkness. Where the Children of Israel dwelt there was a little light. Now that they had reached the peace period, they hoped to strengthen their religious education. Reconstruction was very much to the fore in the social and religious spheres, but the reconstruction they were engaged in must start at the very foundation, and begin with the children. The main object of the Ministry of Health was the preservation of the health of the children, to ensure a future generation of sturdy men and women. Great would be the religious peace they would enjoy if they took care of their children. Religious education was the mainspring of their Community, and it was the duty of every parent to ensure that their children received a proper religious instruction. He was sorry to hear that the building of the synagogue was still delayed owing to the prevailing conditions. The synagogue was a very important factor in the religious life of the children, and the influence they gained there and in the school must be supplemented in the home. He appealed to the parents to build up a strong centre of Jewish influence by the foundation of an inspiring structure.

On the motion of Mr. SIDNEY JACOBS, seconded by Mr. J. NATHAN, thanks were accorded to the Chairman and Mrs. Danglowitz.

The Rev. J. DANGLOW, C.F. (of Melbourne), replied on behalf of his parents. He expressed his pleasure at being among them again and to hear of the splendid progress that had been made in the classes. He recalled the fact that he was one of the first pupils of the congregation which was founded by his parents.

Mr. H. NAZANSKY proposed, and Mr. DANGLOW seconded, a vote of thanks to Dayan Feldman for his address.

The Rev. A. MISHCON appealed for practical support to enable the classes to be properly equipped with text-books. He had personal knowledge of the work of the teachers, and considering the difficulties under which they worked, the results were most praiseworthy. He moved a vote of thanks to the teaching staff, which was seconded by Mr. J. SAMUELS.

The Rev. I. OSTROFF, in replying, eulogised the services of the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Sidney Jacobs), who was an earnest and enthusiastic worker.

Jewish Lads' Brigade.

1ST LONDON CADET BATTALION.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AND DISPLAY.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Convincing proof of the vitality of the Jewish Lads' Brigade was afforded by a display given on Sunday, on the occasion of the annual prize distribution.

In spite of practically all the old officers and senior lads having been on Active Service during the last four and half years, the work of the Brigade has been carried on without interruption, and it was a pleasure to see the great hall of Camperdown House entirely filled on Sunday by an impressive parade of smart, well-set-up lads. The great majority were in khaki, but owing to difficulties in supply and finance, a proportion were in their every-day clothes.

The prizes were distributed by Brigadier-General G. Cockburn, D.S.O., who was received on arrival by a guard of honour. The guard and the whole battalion were closely inspected by the General. He was obviously pleased with the appearance and turnout of the lads.

A display of squad drill, Swedish physical drill, gymnastics, boxing, and wand drill was given by selected squads, whose physique and bearing bore testimony to the thorough training they had received.

After the distribution of prizes, Gen. Cockburn addressed the lads in a most sympathetic and encouraging speech, in the course of which he particularly emphasised the value of discipline in teaching self-control, and urged the boys to carry out the precepts of Polonius, "To thine ownself be true; and it must follow, as the night to day, thou canst not then be false to any man."

Those present included: The Brigade Commandant, Col. Sir F. L. Nathan, K.B.E., and Lady Nathan, the Rev. Michael Adler, D.S.O., S.C.F., Major Vanden Bergh, O.B.E., and Mrs. Vanden Bergh, the Rev. J. Danglow (Chaplain to the Australian Forces), Major E. M. Joseph, O.B.E., and Mrs. Joseph.

The following is the list of the more important prize-winners:—Challenge Cup, best all-round company in camp, Hammersmith; Challenge Cup, best all-round junior company in camp, Underwood Street; Inter-Company Competition in Squad Drill, Deal Street: Best N.C.O.'s in Camp, Company Sergeant-Major Jacobi, Hammersmith, and Company Sergeant Major Frankel, St. George's; Best Guard, Prize presented by Mrs. Lesser in memory of the late Captain Arthur Soloman, St. George's; Specially Commended for Services in camp, Band-Sergeant Levene; For Exceptional Smartness of Turnout, Cadet Lowther. In addition to the prizes, a silver wrist watch was presented to Staff-Sergeant Berly, as a mark of special appreciation of the valuable work done by him during the war, and especially at the 1918 Camp.

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FEBRUARY 28, 1919—I ADAR 28, 5679

Young Israel.

NOTICE.—*All communications in connection with "Auntie's Chat" column must be addressed to* "AUNTIE," *"Jewish Chronicle" Office, 2, Finsbury Square, London, E.C. 2. All other communications must be addressed to* THE EDITOR, *"Jewish Chronicle," 2, Finsbury Square, London, E.C. 2.*

AUNTIE'S CHAT.

Our collection for the Orphan Asylum has received a good leg up this week, and less than £5 is wanted to complete the £20 which I have set as the goal towards which we should aim. Now, I feel sure that that £5 will soon be forthcoming. There is another matter in connection with my funds to which I wish to draw attention. Many nephews and nieces have forwarded contributions to the "Penny Dinners Fund." This Society has practically ceased to exist, as its functions are now discharged by the London County Council, which has special feeding centres for Jewish children. But I have received a letter from Mrs. Eichholz, in which she says that milk is sorely needed for delicate babies attended by the Jewish Infant Welfare Centres. I therefore propose to divert any money in hand for "Penny Dinners" to the "Babies' Milk Fund," and I hope that object will appeal to you as much as did the other.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT AND THE WOMEN.

Among the many tales told in the Talmud concerning Alexander the Great is one which I think will appeal to my nieces. On one of his journeys of conquest he came to a country inhabited only by women, and he called upon them to submit to him. They told him that they would not surrender, but reminded him of the consequences of a fight. "If you win," they said, "you will not have achieved much glory by beating an army of women, while if we win, you will be covered with disgrace." So Alexander made peace with the inhabitants and asked for food to be set before him. The women brought him a golden table and placed upon it golden loaves of bread. "Take these away," said the hungry Alexander, "and bring me bread that I can eat." The women replied, "If you only want ordinary bread why did you take this long journey?" So impressed was Alexander with this answer that he went on his way, but before he departed he left behind him this inscription: "I, Alexander of Macedon, was a fool till I came to Africa and learned wisdom from women."

NEW MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE.

Samuel Marmot, 17, Harford Street, Mile End.

Amy Shereshevsky, 28, Harrington Square, N.W. 1.

Joseph Tobias, 118, Cambridge Road, Mile End.

Benjamin Anshelowitz, 9, Ellen Place.

Abraham Remer, 17, Stutfield Street.

Solomon Spitalnick, 17, Philip Street.

David Goldman, 23, Wellclose Square.

Joe Spelberg, 5, Marmaduke Place.

Solomon Kamofsky, 23, Christian Street.

S. Shankman, 99, Grove Street.

Joseph Lerner, 70, Grove Street.

Hyman Kestleman, 39, Scarborough Street.

Abraham Keevish, 8, Munday's Place.

Morris Minsky, 32, Christian Street.

Donald Asherson, Water Street, Calvinia, Natal, S.A.

Abe Bloomberg, Black Horse Hotel, Longmarket Street, Cape Town.

Esther J. Deichovsky, 155, Sandringham Road, Dalston, N.E.

Morris Epstein, 8, Darnley Road, Hackney, N.

Simon Hoffmann, Robertson, S.A.

Rebecca Lewis, 10, Darnley Road, Hackney, N.E.

Natalie H. Lipman, 37, Craddock Street, Riverside, Cardiff.

28 : 2 : 19.

Y. I. LEAGUE.

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AUNTIE'S LETTER BOX.

"A Widow's Mite."—Your gift is acknowledged with many thanks.

Norman Angel, Coventry.—I hope the certificate has come to hand.

Reuben Abrahams, Durban.—I am glad to hear of your scholastic and athletic successes. I will see about the certificate.

Donald Asherson, Calvinia, Natal.—Welcome to the League.

Nathaniel Abrahams, Durban.—Many thanks for your gift. I am pleased to see you have been doing something for your local Jewish orphans.

Abe Bloomberg, Cape Town.—Welcome to the League. Thanks for your promise to help my funds.

Louis Bauer, Roodepoort.—Many thanks for your collection. I am glad you escaped the 'flu.

Bernard Cohen, Sheffield.—Thanks for your gift. I have put your name in the Correspondence Exchange.

Malvina Cohen, Seacombe.—Many thanks to Netta and yourself. I am pleased to hear about the prize.

Netta Cohen, Seacombe.—Your letter is nicely typed. I am glad you have obtained a correspondent through "Young Israel."

Esther Deichovsky, Dalston.—Welcome to the League. I am pleased to hear how much you enjoy "Young Israel."

Morris Epstein, Hackney.—Welcome to the League.

HOW TO JOIN THE LEAGUE.

Members of the "Young Israel" League undertake "TO UPHOLD AND PROMOTE, BOTH PUBLICLY AND PRIVATELY, THE BEST TRADITIONS OF JUDAISM AND THE JEWISH PEOPLE." To join the League, fill in your name and address on the coupon to be found in each issue of "Young Israel" and send it to "Auntie." New members receive a beautifully illuminated certificate.

GIFTS TO AUNTIE'S FUNDS.

JEWS' HOSPITAL AND ORPHAN ASYLUM.—"A Widow's Mite," 10s.; Louis Bauer and friends, 10s. 6d.; Bernard Cohen, 1s.; Malvina and Netta Cohen, 1s.; Rosie Kraut, 1s.; Pauline Rochmes, 1s.; Theodore Schrire, 5s.; Sylvia Lewis, 6d.; Mary Lewis and sister, 5s. Total to date: £15 13s. 3d. Still required: £4 6s. 9d.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE (RUBBER TEATS FUND).—"A Widow's Mite," 5s.

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JEWISH BABIES' MILK FUND.—Nathaniel Abrahams, 6d.; Natalie Lipman, 1s.; Stella Rosefield, 1s.

CHILDREN'S COUNTRY HOLIDAYS FUND.—Stella Miller, 10s.

AUNTIE'S CORRESPONDENCE EXCHANGE.

Bernard Cohen, 258, Newhall Road, Sheffield, desires to correspond with cousins between the ages of 15 and 18.

Rachel Herman, 11, Fenton Street, Commercial Road, E., wishes to correspond with an American niece aged 12.

Rosie Kraut, 70, Freckleton Street, Blackburn, wishes to correspond with a niece about 16.

Lillian Prechner, 67, Manor Road, Stoke Newington, N. 16, wishes to correspond with an Egyptian niece about 16. Lillian is interested in Egyptology.

Stella Rosefield, 49, Dufferin Avenue, South Circular Road, Dublin, seeks a good correspondent in Egypt, India, or America.

COMPETITION.

I hope that there will be a large number of entries for this competition, which should interest all League members.

SENIORS.

A prize will be awarded for the best suggestions for extending the usefulness of the Young Israel League to its members.

JUNIORS.

A prize will be awarded for the best three suggestions for Young Israel competitions.

RULES.

1. Competitors must be members of the League; juniors under 12 years of age.

2. All entries must be the unaided work of the competitors and must bear their name, address, and age (this is *most important*).

3. Entries must be received on or before Feb. 28th (colonial competitors, April 15th).

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